

**TM 9-1005-211-34**

**PLUS SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL FROM  
TM 9-1005-211-12**

**Department of the Army Technical Manual**

**DIRECT AND GENERAL  
SUPPORT MAINTENANCE MANUAL**

**PISTOL, CALIBER .45,  
AUTOMATIC, M1911A1**

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**HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, 22 June 1964**

## WARNING

Care must be exercised to either have the pistol raised or pointed down range when loading.

Before firing, the firer must be sure that the bore of the pistol is free from any foreign matter. Firing a pistol with any obstruction in the bore will result in damage to the weapon and possible injury to personnel.

Before starting an inspection, be sure to clear the weapon. Do NOT actuate the trigger until the weapon has been cleared. Remove magazine, inspect the chamber to insure that it is empty and check to see that no ammunition is in position to be introduced.

Avoid skin contact with P-C-III. The compound should be washed off thoroughly with running water if it comes in contact with the skin. A good lanolin base cream, after exposure to the compound, is helpful. The use of rubber gloves and protective equipment is recommended.

Technical Manual  
No. 9-1005-211-34

Headquarters, Department of the Army  
Washington, D.C. 20315, 22 June 1964

# PISTOL, CALIBER .45 AUTOMATIC, M-1911 A1

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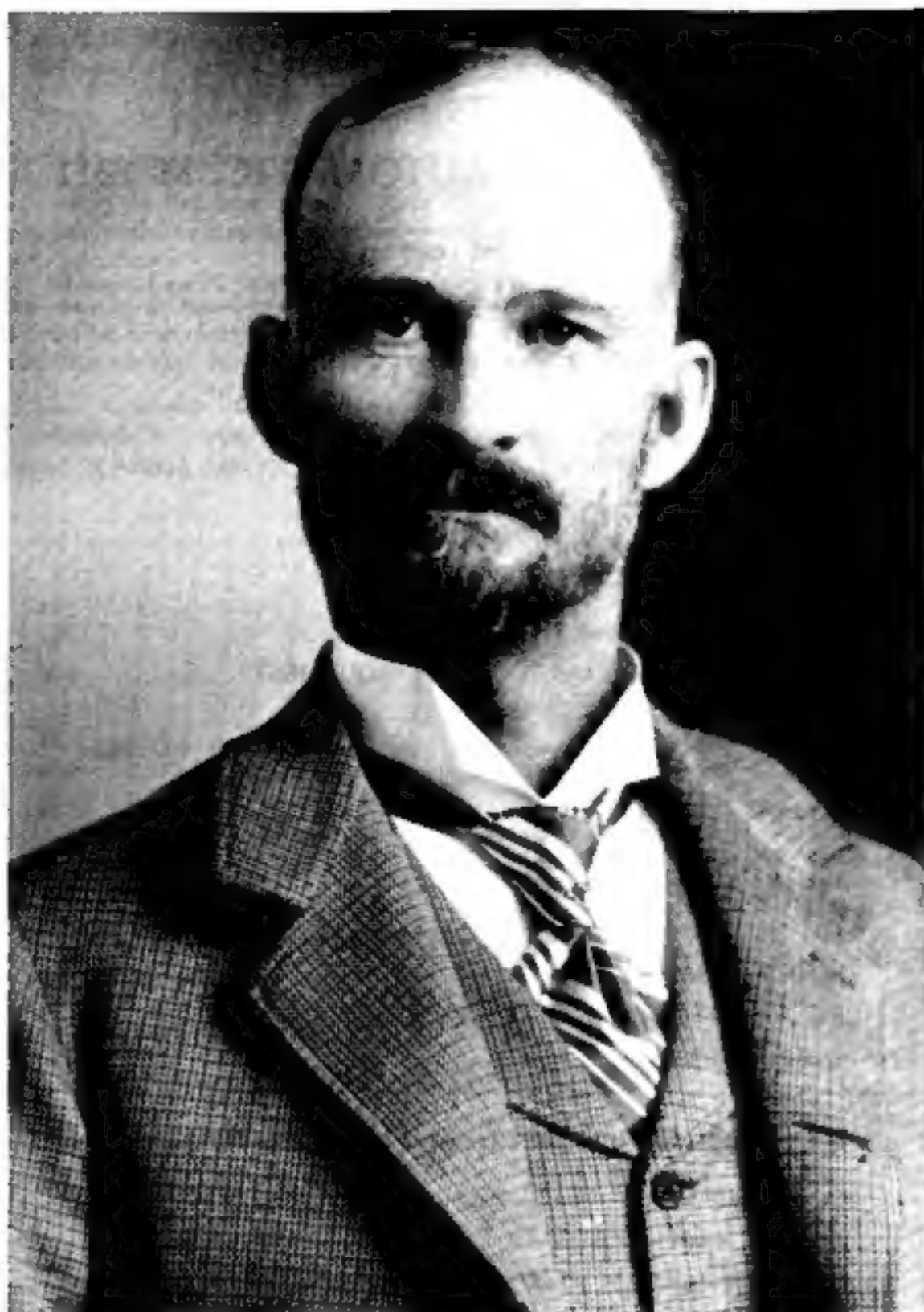


Figure 1. John M. Browning. Portrait taken in 1886. Union Station Museum, Ogden, Utah.

## PREFACE

This manual is the first offering in a series which we hope will be regarded as an improvement over the original Army publications and the reprints which have appeared through the years. There are several elements which have been brought together in this effort, and we have been fortunate to have had the encouragement and valuable assistance of a number of friends and associates. We must give special thanks to Mr. Mike Brubaker, Museum Co-ordinator of the Union Station Museum, in Ogden, Utah. Several of the photos in the introductory chapter came from the Browning arms collection in the museum. We are also indebted to Mr. Foye Tinsley III, master leather crafter, of Macon, Georgia, for his assistance in the restoration and conditioning of the leather goods shown in this and other manuals in this series. David and Mary Granger, who have a gun parts business in Tampa, Florida, provided many parts and tools, plus large quantities of patience and encouragement from their almost unlimited inventory of all of these items. Without the contributions of these people, this manual would have been far less than it is.

There is one other person without whom we could not have completed the project, at all, for her almost endless support and help, the editor wishes to thank his wife, Elaine.



Figure 2. Browning's prototype gas operated pistol of 1895. Union Station Museum, Ogden, Utah.



Figure 3. Browning's prototype of the Colt Model 1900 recoil operated pistol. Union Station Museum, Ogden, Utah.

## Introductory Chapter "History and Development of the M1911/M1911 A1 Pistol"

by Jeff Lesemann

John Moses Browning (1855-1926) was born and raised with an arms making heritage. His father, Jonathan, had been born among the sparsely settled Tennessee hills, northeast of Nashville, in 1805. In those early days the flintlock rifles, fowling pieces, and pistols of the era were among the basic tools of daily life, necessary for self defense and hunting. Jonathan took a strong interest in guns at an early age, attracted by their mechanisms and construction, rather than by their utility. While he was still in his teens, he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith near his family's homestead, in order that he might learn the gunsmith's craft. Later, he made his way to Nashville, where he worked at the shop of an established gunmaker until his own skills were fully developed. In 1824, while he was still only nineteen years old, Jonathan completed his apprenticeship by making his own fine flintlock rifle. He then set up shop in Sumner County, Tennessee, married, and settled down to his life's work and the raising of a family.

Jonathan Browning was not destined, however, to remain in Tennessee. In 1834 he loaded his family and their belongings onto wagons and set out on a four hundred mile trek to Quincy, Illinois, a new and fast growing town on the Mississippi River, squarely in the path of westward migration. It was here, during the next eight years, that two elements came together in Jonathan's life, with results that would shape the destiny of his yet unborn son, John M. Browning.

The first of these elements was a rifle which Jonathan invented and built in his Quincy shop. Percussion cap ignition had been invented just a few years earlier, and it quickly swept the flintlock aside. The cap was far more reliable than the flintlock, and it opened new possibilities for further developments, such as repeating arms. Jonathan exploited this potential by inventing a truly elegant repeating rifle. It was a .45 caliber underhammer design, with a horizontal opening cut through the receiver. The magazine was a simple steel block, made to fit into the opening. It was bored with five or more chambers, which could be preloaded with powder and ball. At the base of each chamber, a snug nipple held the primer cap. The block was placed in the rifle, and each charge could be locked into position by means of a simple lever mounted on the side of the weapon. As each round was fired, the shooter would unlock the block and move it into position for the next shot. Although the rifle had flaws, such as poor horizontal balance, the possibility of losing the primer caps, and the necessity of handling the hot magazine manually, it was a remarkable gun for its time.

The second factor that was to shape the remainder of Jonathan Browning's life was part of a much larger turn of events, over which he had little control. Joseph Smith had founded a new religious sect, called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, otherwise known as Mormons. Their theology was based on a series of prophecies, which, according to Smith, had come to him in visions. The zeal of Smith's followers was to intense that the Mormon Church was the fastest growing religious group in the United States, but there had also been serious problems. Some of Smith's teachings were viewed with scorn by more orthodox society, and the Mormons aggravated the uneasiness of outsiders by adopting a clannish and isolated lifestyle. This led to suspicions and to several incidents of persecution and violence against Smith and his Mormon followers.

In response to these difficulties, the Mormons embarked upon a mass migration, in search of a homeland where they could practice their beliefs freely. In 1839 they established a settlement in Illinois, a little more than forty miles north of Quincy. They named their new town Nauvoo, and it quickly became a model Mormon community, from which they reached out in search of still more converts. One of these converts was Jonathan Browning.

In 1842 Jonathan moved to Nauvoo, where he again set up his gunsmith's shop. Just a few years later, however, he and his family were swept up in the great Mormon exodus. Joseph Smith



was set upon and killed by a mob in 1846, and Brigham Young, one of Smith's more ardent followers, decided that he would lead the faithful westward, in search of a safe haven. In 1847 the Mormons moved to Kanabville, Iowa, which is now the city of Council Bluffs. There Jonathan once more set up shop, remaining for five years, while the main body of Mormons moved on to Salt Lake, Utah. It was Jonathan's task to furnish as many of his rifles as possible for the Mormon settlers. Finally, in 1852, he joined the migration and settled in the town of Ogden, Utah. In 1854 Jonathan married the second of his three wives, polygamy being an accepted Mormon practice at the time. On January 23, 1855, John M. Browning, the first child of this second marriage, was born.

Jonathan did not continue to manufacture guns after the move to Utah, but he did continue his work as a gunsmith. At an early age John became a pupil and helper in the shop, to such an extent that he would later refer to the gunsmithing shop as his only real school. Although John Browning's apprenticeship was just a natural part of growing up around his father's shop, he learned so well that the career which followed caused him to be recognized, world-wide, as the most prolific and successful genius in the history of firearms.

In 1878, while Jonathan was still alive to see his son's talent blossom, John invented his first gun, a sturdy, single-shot, falling breech rifle, which was to become the Winchester Model 1885. He then went on to invent the famous Winchester Model 1886 lever action rifle, and a host of other guns, including all of Winchester's subsequent lever action and pump action rifles and shotguns. When Winchester balked at accepting John Browning's design for a semi-automatic shotgun, he sold the weapon to Remington, and went right on inventing! He next turned his attention to the development of one of the first successful automatic machine guns, and it was from this work that his greatest legacy emerged, in the form of the modern self loading pistol. All of Colt's automatic pistols have been based on John Browning's patents, and, of these, the Colt "Government Model" .45 caliber pistol has become the most widely built and used, high power, autoloading pistol of all time.

John Browning became interested in automatic and self loading weapons when he realized that much of the energy produced by the detonation of a cartridge was wasted. His first experiments aimed at harnessing this energy were focused on the gas pressure which built up behind the bullet. By tapping the gas pressure near the muzzle, and using it to operate an actuating lever, Browning succeeded in developing the gas operated machine gun. His gun was built by Colt, and later, under license, by Marlin, as the Model 1895 Machine Gun. It won acceptance by both the Army and the Navy, as well as by several foreign customers. Although machine guns and pistols may not seem to have much in common, Browning's self loading pistols were, in fact, direct results of his work on the machine gun. Browning added a simple spring loaded disconnect device to the trigger mechanism in order to achieve interrupted, or semi-automatic fire, and it was this device which made semi-automatic pistols, rifles and shotguns possible.

Parallel developments of a similar nature had been taking place in Europe, and the early autoloading pistols designed by such pioneers as Bayard, Bergmann, Borchardt, Mauser and Schwarlose were at least functional, though terribly complicated and unwieldy. In contrast, Browning's first autoloading pistol was a gas operated, toggle action design which introduced the smooth and graceful lines that became common to all of his later models. (see fig. 2) The pistol made use of a detachable box magazine, housed in the grip frame, which also contained the firing mechanism. The mechanism was connected to the trigger by means of a cleverly designed link, which was wrapped neatly around the magazine. Compared to the early European pistols, Browning's prototype was simple, compact, and highly reliable.

Good as this first pistol was, however, it was never placed into production. John Browning had no sooner completed fabrication of the prototype when he surpassed it with two entirely different designs! The first was a small pistol, in .32 caliber, with a blowback action. It became the prototype for the FN Model 1900 and the Colt Model 1903 pistols. This was quickly followed

by a recoil operated pistol in the same caliber (.38 Colt Automatic) as the gas operated prototype. (see fig. 3). It was to become the Colt Model 1900, and it was gradually improved and modified until the Model 1911 emerged in final form.

Browning concluded that a recoil operated pistol would provide the most satisfactory means of locking the breech during firing, without the necessity of providing complicated linking and actuating mechanisms. A locked breech was absolutely mandatory in order to safely use high power ammunition, and Browning's method of accomplishing a secure lock was so simple and effective that it has been used almost universally ever since.

The major components of the Model 1900 pistol consisted of the barrel, the slide, the magazine and the frame. The barrel was attached to the frame by means of pins which passed through pivoting links, located beneath the muzzle and the breech. The slide was fitted into channels in the frame, and with the action closed it covered the barrel almost to the muzzle. Corresponding ridges and grooves were machined into the top of the barrel at the chamber, and on the inside of the slide. With the action closed, the grooves would interlock and the firing pin housing closed off the chamber, completing the lock-up.

Upon firing, recoil forced the slide and barrel to travel rearward together for a distance of about one quarter of an inch. The links caused the barrel to pivot downward at the same time, in an action similar to that of a draftsman's parallel ruler, until the slide and barrel were freed from the locking grooves. The slide then continued rearward to full recoil, extracting and ejecting the spent cartridge case and cocking the hammer. With the slide at full travel and the recoil spring fully compressed, the spring then took over, pushing the slide closed again as it stripped a fresh cartridge from the magazine and loaded it into the chamber.

The Model 1900 pistol worked quite well, and it was soon placed into commercial production. A small number of pistols were also sent to the Army for trials, but initial reaction to this new weapon was negative. The Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry all had their own ideas about the desired qualities of a side arm, and all three branches shared a deep-rooted preference for revolvers. Among the more valid objections raised by the first trials of the Model 1900 pistol were complaints about unreliable operation, the necessity for two hand operation during loading and cocking, and the lack of safety features. These problems would be corrected, one by one, as Colt and Browning worked together to refine the pistol.

In 1902 Browning added a slide stop to the pistol, so that the action would be held open after the last cartridge had been fired. Other changes included deletion of the early safety, a lengthened grip frame, with a corresponding increase in magazine capacity from seven to eight rounds, and the addition of a lanyard ring. A number of cosmetic changes were made to the pistol during its production life, including changes in the location and configuration of the slide serrations, and several variations in the hammer. The 1902 Military Model (see fig. 4) came closer to meeting the Army's needs, and it was produced commercially until 1927, but it still was not the final answer.

Part of the problem, as seen by the Army, was the small caliber of the pistol. The .38 ACP round was hardly a pip-squeak, with velocity and energy levels that were superior to .38 Special. Nonetheless, the Army had determined that nothing smaller than a .45 caliber handgun round would deliver sufficient power for a sure knockdown. It is ironic to note that the thinking on military handguns has now gone full circle. The newly adopted Beretta, in 9 millimeter, returns to ballistics very similar to the numbers that were rejected back in 1902.

In 1905, Browning and the Colt factory made another step toward meeting the Army's requirements with the development of the .45 ACP round. The Model 1905 pistol, made for this new round, was a scaled up version of the Model 1902. When the Army tested this basic design in 1905 and 1907, the results of these tests were finally encouraging enough to generate real interest in a .45 caliber automatic pistol. A formal competition was scheduled, with the promise of a rich contract for the winner.



Figure 4. Colt Model 1902, Military Pistol — right side view.



Figure 5. Colt Model 1902, Military Pistol — left side view, Field stripped.

The formal competition drew several other entries, including serious challenges from Luger and Savage Arms. Browning, in turn, continued to introduce refinements to the Colt pistol. A grip safety was added in 1908, followed by a major development in 1909, which brought the pistol to the brink of final success. The two-link system relied upon the slide block key to hold the entire pistol together. (see fig. 5) If this block should happen to fail, or if a careless shooter should happen to fire the weapon while the block was not in place, the slide could blow off, right into the shooter's face! To solve this potentially deadly hazard Browning devised the single link recoil system. The new configuration replaced the front link with the barrel bushing, which encircled the barrel. The bushing was locked into the front of the slide, and it was held in place by the recoil spring plug. This system resulted in much greater safety and reliability, and the competitive pistols soon fell by the wayside, unable to match the performance of the Colt.

In 1910 the final prototype for the Model 1911 pistol, incorporating the addition of the manual safety lever, was put through an exhaustive test regimen. At one point, six thousand rounds were fired through a single pistol without a single jam or failure. On May 5, 1911 the Colt pistol was officially accepted as the "Automatic Pistol, Calibre .45, Model of 1911." (see figs. 6 and 7)

Following its adoption by the Army, the M 1911 was also accepted by the Navy and the Marines. It was also adopted by Norway, for use by their armed forces. Supplemental production capacity was set up at Springfield Armory, in order to meet the heavy demand for the pistol. When the United States entered World War I, demand for the pistol was so great that contracts were let out to several other manufacturers. Only Remington/UMC actually went into production, however, before the war ended, resulting in the abrupt cancellation of all outstanding contracts.

In service, the pistol was widely used as a side arm by officers and non-coms, as well as by such specialized units as the Military Police. It won a reputation for ruggedness, reliability and effectiveness, but a few more improvements were still to follow.

It was found that the pistol was somewhat difficult to control, especially in situations which required rapid fire. John Browning collaborated with the engineers at Colt, in what was to be one of the last projects of his lifetime, and the resulting modifications brought about significant improvement, without altering the basic design. In fact, all but one of the modifications involved components which were interchangeable with parts from earlier pistols.

The modifications made to the M 1911 are described as follows. The main spring housing was arched and checkered, in order to fit the hand better, with a more secure grip. The grip safety tang was extended, in order to reduce the "bite" of recoil. Bevelled cuts were machined into the frame, behind the trigger, in order to provide a more comfortable fir, and the trigger, itself, was cut back and its face was checkered. Finally, the front and rear sights were widened, in order to provide for a clearer sight picture. These changes were all adopted in 1924, and the designation of the pistol was changed to "Model 1911 A 1."

Because all of the modifications, except for the cuts in the frame, involved component parts or sub-assemblies, the years between the two World Wars saw the use of surplus M 1911 slides, mated to M 1911 A 1 frames. The resulting "Transitum Model," as it is known to collectors, is a highly prized item, indeed. Of somewhat less interest, though no less authentic, are those M 1911 pistols which were returned to depots or armenals during their service and modified, using M 1911 A 1 parts.

Following its adoption by the military, the pistol was also placed into commercial production. In addition to the .45 caliber pistols, it has also been produced in .38 Super and in .22 LR caliber. Other variations have been developed, including the lightweight "Commander" versions and the "National Match" pistol, with greatly improved accuracy and target sights. Colt has produced well over 3,000,000 pistols, and during World War II it was built under license by Remington Rand, Ithaca Gun, Union Switch and Signal Co., and in very small numbers by Singer Sewing Machine Co. Argentina also built both licensed and unlicensed versions of the pistol. In Spain, it has been copied by Star and Llama, and copies have also been produced in Poland and the





GB 6-6

Figure 6. Caliber .45 Automatic Pistol M 1911 — right side view.



GB 6-5

Figure 7. Caliber .45 Automatic Pistol M 1911 — left side view.

Soviet Union. The original patents have long since expired, and in recent years Essex Arms, Arcadia Machine Tool Co. (A.M.T.), Randall Arms, Auto Ordnance, M.S. Safari Arms, Arminex, Springfield Armory (the private company), and others have all built their versions of the pistol. The compact and sophisticated Detonics pistol is a descendant of the original design, and the end of the line for the M 1911 and its offspring is nowhere in sight.

Modifications to the pistol are also possible, and many of them can be accomplished by the home gunsmith. Such modifications can produce an "accurized" target weapon or a highly customized weapon for various forms of competitive shooting. Indeed, the shooter can literally design his own pistol in order to suit almost any preference.

The pages which follow are republished from the official U.S. Army Technical Manuals for the weapon. They provide complete information on the disassembly, repair, reassembly and testing of the basic pistol, as built by Colt and other directly licensed manufacturers. It must be noted that this information is provided for reference, only, and that the manufacturer's own manuals should be consulted whenever they are available, especially in reference to pistols produced by any other arms maker. Above all, no attempt should be made to perform any of the operations described in this manual or any of the possible modifications which can be made to the M 1911 pistol without consulting a trained gunsmith.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

For those who wish to learn more about the pistol or its history, we recommend the following sources:

Colt Automatic Pistols, by Donald B. Bady; Borden Pub. Co.  
John M. Browning American Gunmaker, by John Browning and Curt Gentry; Doubleday & Co.  
Handguns of the World, by Edward C. Ezell; Stackpole Books  
Know Your Colt .45 Auto Pistols, by Hoffschmidt; Blacksmith Co.



GB 33-3

Figure 8. Caliber .45 Automatic Pistol M 1911 A1 — right side view.

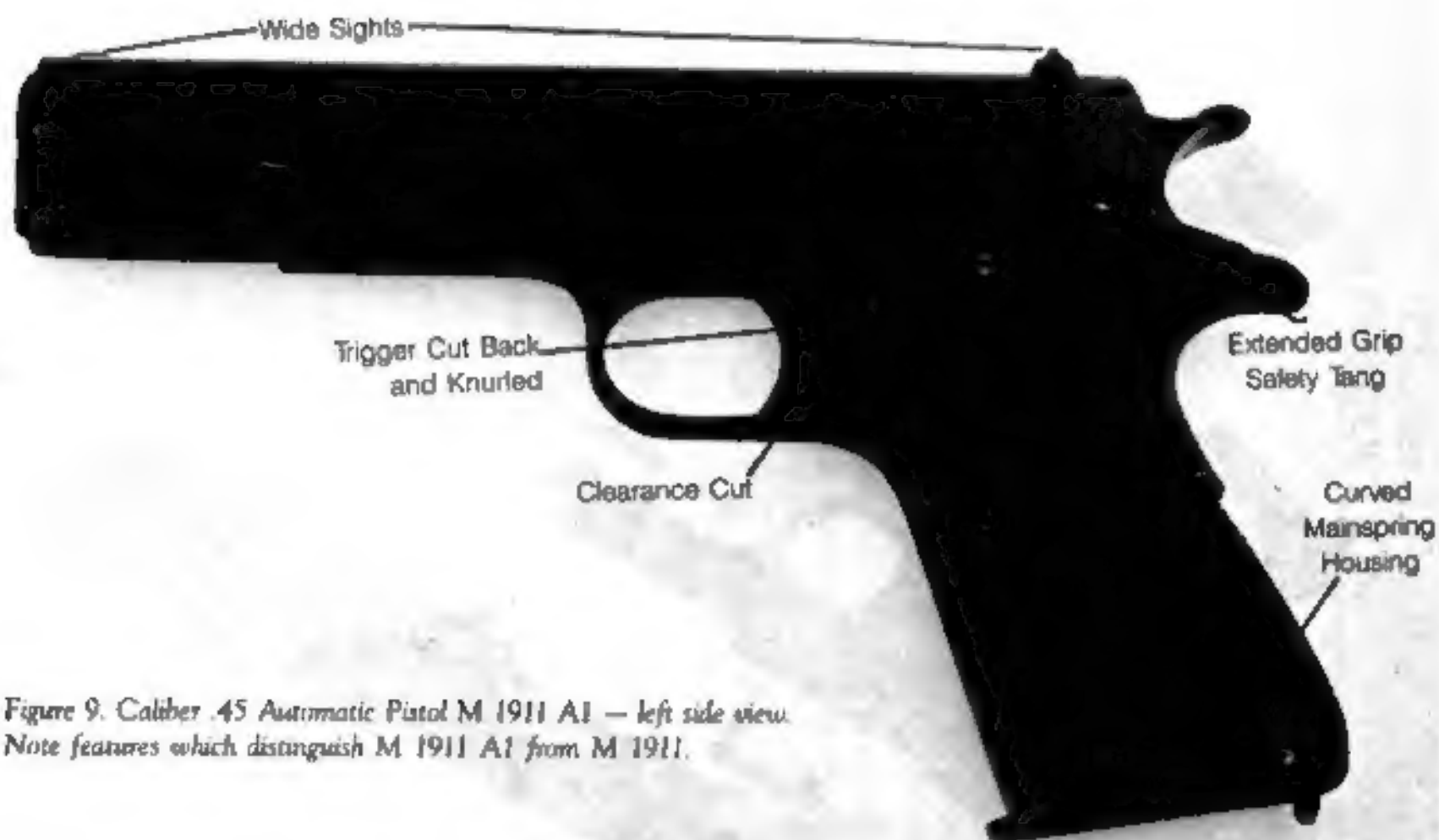


Figure 9. Caliber .45 Automatic Pistol M 1911 A1 — left side view.  
Note features which distinguish M 1911 A1 from M 1911.

GB 33-4





Figure 10. Caliber .45 Automatic Pistol, M 1911 A 1 - field stripped.

# TM9-1005-211-34 Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

## Section I. General

### 1. Scope

a. This manual is published for the information and guidance of personnel responsible for direct and general support maintenance of the caliber .45 automatic pistol M1911A1. It contains information on maintenance which is beyond the scope of tools, equipment, or supplies normally available to using organizations.

b. This manual contains a description of and procedures for disassembly, inspection, repair and assembly of the caliber .45 automatic pistol M1911A1. The appendix contains a list of current references, including supply manuals, technical manuals and other available publications applicable to the materiel. The maintenance allocation charts are contained in TM 9-1005-211-12P/2. TM 9-1005-211-35P contains a list of repair parts and special tools.

c. TM 9-1005-211-12P/2 contains a listing of operator and organizational maintenance repair parts and special tools.

d. Lubricating instructions for the materiel are contained in paragraph 23 of this manual.

e. The direct reporting of errors, omissions and recommendations for improving this equipment manual by the individual user, is authorized and encouraged. DA Form 2028 will be used for reporting these improvements. This form may be completed using pencil, pen or typewriter. DA Form 2028 will be completed by the individual using the manual and forwarded direct to:

Commanding General, Headquarters / U.S. Army Weapons Command

ATTN: AMSWE-SMM-P

Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois 61202

f. This manual differs from TM 9-2951-1 dated 19 July 1957 as follows:

(1) Adds pertinent information on:

Barrel and Slide group

Receiver group

Cartridge magazine

Troubleshooting

Trigger pull test

Trigger pull correction

Hand function test.

(2) Revises information on:

Special tools and equipment

Improvised tools

Direct and general support maintenance.

(3) Deletes specific maintenance instructions for caliber .45 automatic pistol M1911.

### 2. Direct and General Support / Maintenance Allocation

The publication of instructions for complete disassembly is not to be construed as authority for the performance by direct and general support maintenance units of those functions which are restricted to depots and arsenals. In general, the prescribed maintenance responsibilities will be reflected in the maintenance allocation chart in TM 9-1005-211-12P/2. Supply of parts listed in the depot guide column of TM 9-1005-211-35P will be made to direct and general support maintenance only when the emergency nature of the maintenance to be performed has been certified by a responsible officer of the requisitioning organization.

### 3. Forms, Records, and Reports

a. **General.** Responsibility for the proper execution of forms, records, and reports rests upon the officers of all units maintaining this equipment. However, the value of accurate records must be fully appreciated by all persons responsible for their compilation, maintenance, and use. Records, reports and authorized forms are normally utilized to indicate the type, quantity and condition of material to be inspected, repaired or used in repair. Properly executed forms convey authorization and serve as records for repair or replacement of material in the hands of troops.

b. **Authorized Forms.** The forms generally applicable to units maintaining this materiel are listed in the appendix. For a listing of these forms, refer to DA Pam 310-2. For instructions on use of these forms, refer to TM 38-750.

c. **Field Reports of Accidents.**

(1) *Injury to personnel or damage to materiel.* The reports necessary to comply with requirements of the Army safety program are prescribed in detail in AR 385-40. These reports are required whenever accidents involving injury to personnel or damage to materiel occur.

(2) *Ammunition.* Whenever an accident or malfunction involving the use of ammunition occurs, firing of the lot which malfunctions will immediately be discontinued. In addition to any applicable reports required in (1) above, details of the accident or malfunction will be reported as prescribed in AR 700-1300-8.

d. **Report of Unsatisfactory Equipment or Materials.** Any deficiencies detected in the equipment covered herein which occur under the circumstances indicated in AR 750-5 should be reported immediately in accordance with applicable instructions in cited regulations.

e. **Equipment Improvement Recommendations.** Deficiencies detected in the equipment or materials should be reported, using the Equipment Improvement Recommendation section of DA Form 2407.

## Section II. DESCRIPTION AND DATA

### 4. Description

a. The caliber .45 automatic pistol, M1911A1 (figs. 8 and 9) is a recoil-operated, magazine fed, self-loading hand weapon. It contains an inertia-type firing pin that makes it impossible for the firing pin to discharge or touch the primer, except on receiving the impact of the hammer.

b. The pistol is designed to fire caliber .45 cartridge ball ammunition, and the magazine holds seven cartridges. The upper cartridge is stripped from the magazine and forced into the chamber by the forward motion of the slide. The pistol will fire once at each squeeze of the trigger and when the last cartridge, in the magazine, has been fired the slide remains open. The rate of fire is limited only by the ability of the operator to insert the magazine and to squeeze the trigger.

c. The M1911 pistols still available in the field will be maintained using M1911A1 repair parts.

d. For convenience of maintenance and replacement of repair parts, the M1911A1 pistol is divided into groups and components as indicated in figure 10.

### 5. Tabulated Data

a. **Weights.**

Weight of pistol with magazine (empty).....	2.437 lb.	Weight of loaded magazine w/7 rounds (approx.).....	0.481 lb.	Weight of empty magazine.....	0.156 lb.
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b. **Trigger Pull.** Pistols, new or repaired.....5 to 6½ lb.

c. **Barrels.**

Diameter of Bore....	0.45 in.	Number of grooves.....	6	Length of barrel.....	5.03 in.
Length of rifling (min.)....	4.118 in.	Rifling, L.Horne turn in 16in.		Depth of grooves....	0.003 in.

d. **Pistol, General.**

Length (overall).....	8½ in.	Cooling system.....	air	Height of front sight above axis of bore.....	0.5597 in.
Sight radius.....	6.481 in.				

e. **Ballistics.**

Chamber pressure (maximum).....	17,000 psi	Muzzle velocity (maximum).....	830 fps	Maximum effective range.....	50 meters
Maximum range.....	1500 meters				

## Chapter 2

# PARTS, SPECIAL TOOLS, AND EQUIPMENT

### 6. General

Tools and equipment and maintenance parts over and above those available to the using organization are supplied to direct and general support maintenance units for maintaining and repairing the materiel.

### 7. Maintenance Parts

Maintenance parts are listed in TM 9-1005-211-35P, which is the authority for requisitioning replacements.

### 8. Common Tools and Equipment

Standard and commonly used tools and equipment having general application to this materiel are authorized for issue by tables of allowances and tables of organization and equipment.

### 9. Special Tools and Equipment

Special tools and equipment (table 1) and tool sets or kits are listed in and authorized for issue in TM 9-1005-211-35P. This tabulation contains only those special tools and equipment necessary to perform the operations described in this technical manual, is included for information only, and is not to be used as a basis for requisitions.

TABLE 1. SPECIAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Item	Identifying No.	Reference		Use
		Figure	Parag.	
BRUSH, Cleaning Small Arms: M5 bore.	5504036	11	19b	To clean barrel bore and chamber.
FIXTURE, Measuring, Trigger Pull.	7274758	12,13	40c	To check trigger pull.
HOLSTER, Pistol: M1916, hip (black)	7791466	14	—	To carry pistol on right hip.
HOLSTER, Pistol: M7, shoulder (black)	7791527	14	—	To carry pistol under left arm.
ROD, Cleaning Small Arms: Cal. .45, M4.	5564102	11	19b	Used with brush 5504036 to clean barrel bore and chamber.

### 10. Improvised Tools

The list of improvised tools in table 2 applies only to personnel performing direct and general support maintenance on the pistol. Illustrations giving dimensioned details are included to enable personnel to fabricate the tools if desired. The chief value of these tools is for maintenance personnel engaged in repairing a large number of weapons. The following data is for information only.

TABLE 2. IMPROVISED TOOLS

Item	Reference		Use
	Figure	Parag.	
FIXTURE, riveting front sight	15,16,31	32j	To rivet front sight in place on the slide.
TOOL, staking bushing	17,47	37b	To stake bushing in receiver.
TOOL, staking plunger tube	18,45	37b	To stake plunger tube in receiver.







# Chapter 3 INSPECTIONS

## Section I. GENERAL

### 11. Scope

This chapter provides specific instructions for the inspection by maintenance personnel of materiel in the hands of troops in the field, in Ordnance shops, and in alerted units scheduled for overseas duty. Troubleshooting information is incorporated wherever applicable as a normal phase of inspection.

### 12. Purpose of Inspection

Inspections are made for the purpose of (1) determining the condition of an item as to serviceability, (2) recognizing conditions that would cause failure, (3) ensuring proper application of maintenance policies at prescribed levels, and (4) determining the ability of a unit to accomplish its maintenance and supply missions.

### 13. Categories of Inspection

In general, three categories of inspection are performed by direct and general support maintenance personnel.

#### a. Inspection of Materiel in the Hands of Troops.

(1) **Spot check inspection.** This is an inspection performed on a percentage of materiel in order to ascertain the adequacy and effectiveness of organizational maintenance and supply. Included within this scope is inspection of equipment to detect incipient failures before unserviceability occurs, inspection to ascertain the availability and use of technical and supply manuals and lubrication orders, inspection to determine the accuracy of records, authorized levels of equipment and supplies, practice of supply economy, preservation and safekeeping of tools, availability of repair parts and supplies, and knowledge of the proper procedures for requisitioning supplies and equipment and follow-up thereon.

(2) **Command maintenance.** Command maintenance inspections will be performed, at least, annually. The purpose of the inspections is to ascertain the serviceability of equipment, to predict maintenance and supply requirements, and to determine the adequacy of facilities and effectiveness of procedures. Information obtained during the inspection should indicate future requirements for depot maintenance and for replacement, as well as disclose immediate needs for maintenance and application of modification work orders. During inspection, correction of deficiencies will be made on the spot when practical. For additional information relative to these inspections and the forms to be used therewith, refer to AR 750-8.

#### b. Ordnance Shop Inspection.

(1) **Initial inspection.** This is an inspection of materiel received in Ordnance shops for the purpose of determining the degree of repair and parts requirement. This includes determination of modification work orders to be applied.

(2) **In-process inspection.** This is performed in the process of repairing the materiel, to insure that all parts conform to the prescribed repair standards, that the workmanship is in accordance with approved methods and procedures, and that deficiencies not disclosed by the initial inspection are found and corrected.

(3) **Final inspection.** This is an acceptance inspection performed by a final inspector after repair has been completed, to insure that the materiel is acceptable for return to user or storage.

#### c. Preembarkation Inspection of Materiel in Units Alerted for Overseas Movement.

This inspection is conducted on materiel in alerted units scheduled for overseas duty to insure that such materiel will not become unserviceable or worn out in a relatively short time. It prescribes a higher percentage of remaining usable life in serviceable materiel to meet a specific need beyond minimum serviceability.

## Section II. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

### 14. General

**Warning:** Before starting an inspection, be sure to clear the weapon. Do not actuate the trigger until the weapon has been cleared. Inspect the chamber to insure that it is empty and check to see that no ammunition is in position to be introduced. Avoid having live ammunition in the vicinity of the work area.

a. Check to see that the weapon has been cleared of all corrosion preventive compound, grease, excessive oil dirt, or foreign matter which might interfere with proper functioning or obscure the true condition of the parts.

b. Make an overall inspection of the weapon for general appearance, condition, operation, and manual functioning. Use dummy cartridges.

### 15. Inspection of Materiel in the Hands of Troops

a. **General.** Refer to AR 750-8 for responsibilities and fundamental duties of inspecting personnel, the necessary notice and preparations to be made, forms to be used, and general procedures and methods to be followed by inspectors. Materiel to be inspected includes organizational spare parts and equipment and the stocks of cleaning and preserving materials. In the course of this inspection, the inspector will accomplish the following:

(1) Determine serviceability, i.e., the degree of serviceability, completeness, and readiness for immediate use, with special reference to safe and proper functioning of the materiel. If the materiel is found unserviceable or incipient failures are disclosed, the deficiencies will be corrected on the spot or advice given as to corrective measures when applicable, or, if necessary, the materiel will be tagged for delivery to, and repair by Ordnance maintenance personnel.

(2) Determine causes of mechanical and functional difficulties that troops may be experiencing and check for apparent results of lack of knowledge, misinformation, neglect, improper handling and storage, security, and preservation.

(3) See that all authorized modifications have been applied, that no unauthorized alterations have been made, and that no work beyond the authorized scope of the unit is being attempted. Check the index in DA Pam 310-4 and the current MWO files for any MWO's printed after this publication.

(4) Instruct the using personnel in proper preventive-maintenance procedures where found inadequate.

(5) Check on completeness of the organizational maintenance allowances and procedures for obtaining replenishments.

(6) Check serial number stamped on weapon for legibility.

(7) Note general appearance. Check exterior of materiel for missing or broken parts.

(8) Check storage conditions of general supplies and ammunition.

(9) Initiate a thorough report on materiel on "deadline", with reasons therefore, for further appropriate action.

(10) Report to the responsible officer any carelessness, negligence, unauthorized modification, or tampering. This report should be accompanied by recommendations for correcting the unsatisfactory condition.

b. **Specific.** The specific groups and assemblies to be inspected for serviceability are listed in TB ORD 587 and also are applicable to preembarkation and inspection.

c. **Safety Tests.** Perform the following safety tests as indicated in (1) through (4) below.

(1) **Safety test (fig. 19).** With the pistol unloaded, cock the hammer and press the safety upward into the safe (locked) position. Grasp the grip so the grip safety is depressed and squeeze the trigger tightly three or four times. If the hammer falls, the safety must be replaced.

(2) **Grip safety test (fig. 20)** With the pistol unloaded, cock the hammer and without depressing the grip safety point the pistol downward and squeeze the trigger three or four times. If the hammer falls because the grip safety is depressed by its own weight, the grip safety may be corrected by replacing sear spring.

(3) **Half-cock position test (fig. 21 and 22).** With the pistol unloaded, draw back the hammer until the sear engages the half-cock position notch. Then squeeze the trigger. If the hammer falls, the hammer or sear must be replaced or repaired. Draw the hammer back nearly to full cock position. do not squeeze the trigger, and then let thumb slip off hammer. The hammer should fall only to the half-cock notch. Replace hammer when it falls past the half-cock position.

#### (4) **Disconnecter test**

(a) With the pistol unloaded, cock the hammer. Push the slide group  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to the rear (fig. 23) and hold in that position while squeezing trigger. Let slide group go forward maintaining pressure on trigger. If the hammer falls, the disconnecter is worn and must be replaced.

(b) Pull the slide group rearward until the slide stop is engaged (fig. 23). Squeeze the trigger and release slide group simultaneously. The hammer should not fall. If it does, replace the disconnecter.

(c) Release the pressure on the trigger and then squeeze it. The hammer should then fall (fig. 23). If it does not fall, check the sear spring for weakness. Also check for a faulty disconnecter which would prevent hammer from falling. The disconnecter should prevent the release of the hammer unless the slide group is in forward position, safely interlocked. This also prevents the firing of more than one shot at each squeeze of trigger.

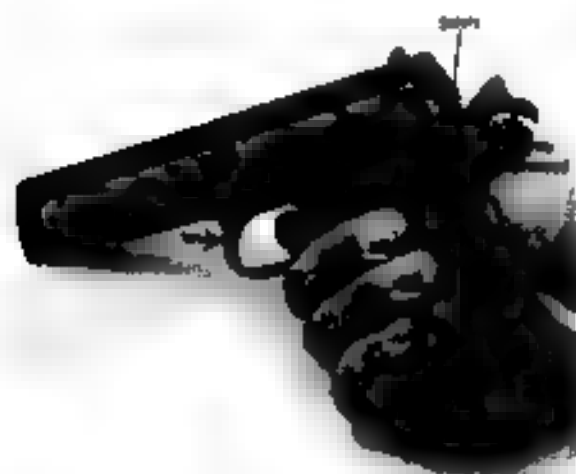


Figure 19 Safety test

GB12-7

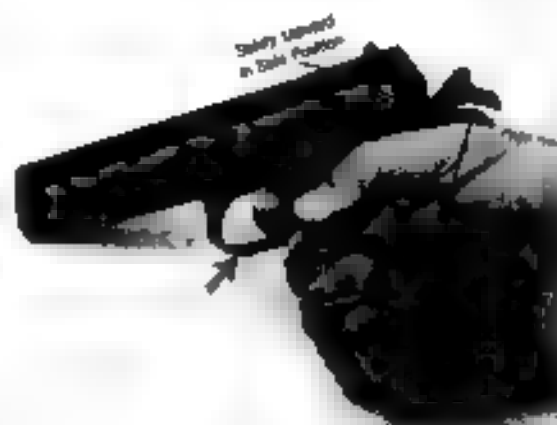


Figure 20. Grip safety test.

GB 12-8

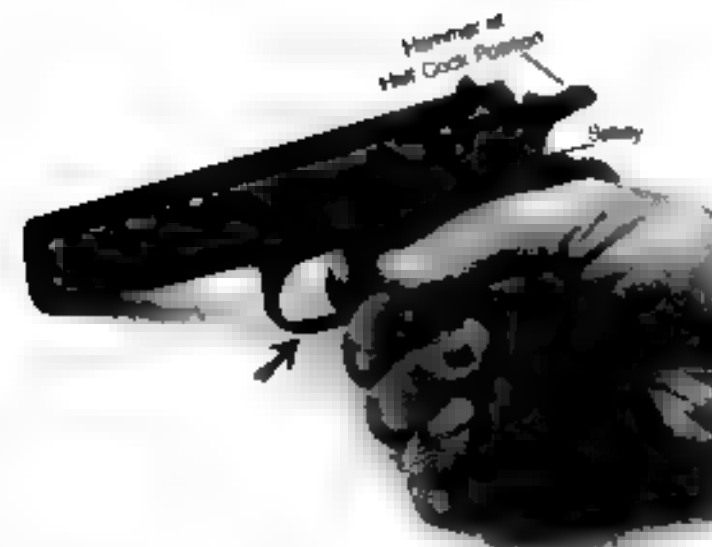


Figure 21 Half-cock position test (1 of 2).

GB 12-5



Figure 22 Half-cock position test (2 of 2).

GB 12-6

## 16. Ordnance Shop Inspections

a. **Initial Inspection.** Inspection procedures outlined in paragraphs 14 and 15 apply also to initial shop inspection. If materiel received in shops is not tagged to indicate the nature of the repair, steps should be taken to determine the cause of unserviceability and the estimate of parts required.

b. **Troubleshooting.** Table 3 lists malfunctions, probable causes, and corrective actions. For troubleshooting within the scope of operator and organizational maintenance manuals, covering materiel contained herein.

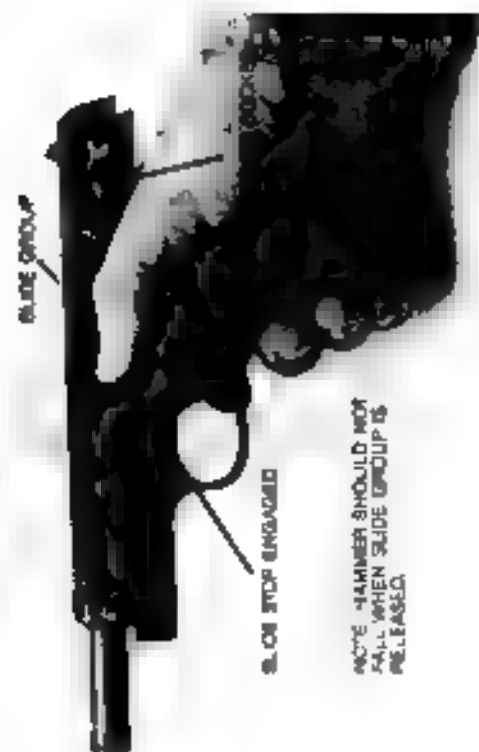
c. **In-Process Inspection.** Detailed instructions for in-process inspection of the materiel are contained in the repair chapter together with applicable repair instructions.

d. **Final Inspection.** Detailed instructions for final inspection of materiel in direct and general support maintenance shops are contained in chapter 6.

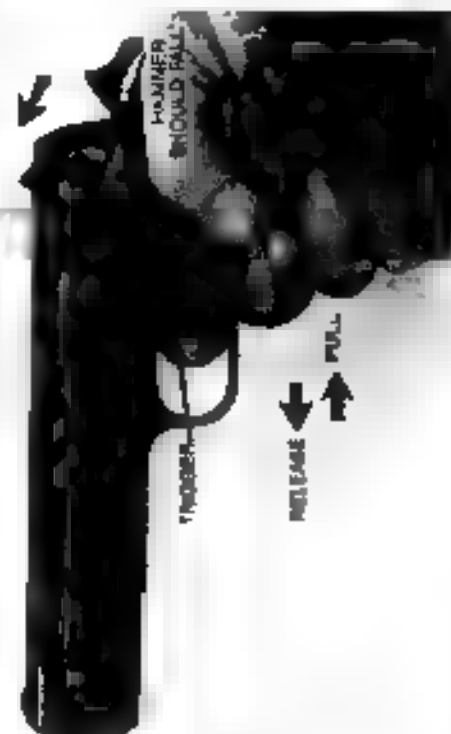




POSITIONING SLIDE GROUP TO DETERMINE IF DISCONNECTOR IS WORN



SLIDE GROUP IN REARWARD POSITION PREPARING TO RELEASE SLIDE STOP



SLIDE GROUP IN FORWARD POSITION PRIOR TO TESTING HAMMER

GB 12-1,2,4

Figure 23 Disconnector

TABLE 3. TROUBLESHOOTING

MALFUNCTION	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
<b>FAILURE TO FEED</b> The top cartridge in the magazine is not properly positioned.	Dirty or dented magazine— Weak or broken magazine spring— Worn or broken magazine catch— Improper assembly, magazine spring backwards— Bent magazine follower— Obstruction or dirty chamber.	Clean magazine if dirty. Replace magazine if dented. (para. 25, fig. 25). Replace magazine. (para. 25, fig. 25). Replace magazine catch. (para. 37a, fig. 43). Assemble spring correctly. (para. 27). Replace magazine. (para. 25, fig. 25). Clean chamber. (para. 19b).
<b>FAILURE TO CHAMBER</b>	Weak recoil spring—	Replace recoil spring. (para. 32c, fig. 27).
<b>FAILURE TO LOCK</b> The barrel locking ribs do not interlock with the locking recesses in the slide.	Lack of lubrication of operating parts— Burned or dirty barrel locking ribs or locking recesses—	Apply oil to parts, lightly. (para. 23b). Stone rough edges, clean barrel locking ribs. (para. 32a).
<b>FAILURE TO FIRE</b> The hammer falls but the primer of the cartridge is not ignited.	Weak recoil spring— Broken barrel link— Broken firing pin— Bent or broken hammer strut—	Replace recoil spring. (para. 32c, fig. 27). Replace link. (para. 32d, fig. 30). Replace firing pin. (para. 32e, fig. 30). Replace strut. (para. 37e, fig. 40).
<b>FAILURE TO UNLOCK</b> The barrel locking ribs do not disengage from the recesses in the slide.	Weak mainspring— Broken barrel link— Broken pin— Broken barrel link lug— Broken or worn extractor— Dirty or pitted chamber—	Replace mainspring. (para. 37k, fig. 41). Replace barrel link. (para. 32d, fig. 30). Replace pin. (para. 32d, fig. 30). Replace barrel. (para. 32h, fig. 30). Replace extractor. (para. 32g, fig. 31). Clean chamber. If pitting in chamber is excessive, replace barrel. (para. 32h, fig. 30).
<b>FAILURE TO EXTRACT</b> The cartridge case is not removed from the chamber.	Faulty ejector, does not position the cartridge case for ejection. Broken ejector—	Replace ejector. (para. 37h, fig. 46). Replace hammer. (para. 37d, fig. 40). Replace seat. (para. 37f, fig. 43). Replace disconnector. (para. 37h, fig. 43).
<b>FAILURE TO EJECT</b> The cartridge case is not ejected from the pistol.	Worn cock notch— Worn seat— Defective seat spring— Worn or broken disconnector— Worn cock notch—	Replace hammer. (para. 37d, fig. 40). Assemble hammer and seat pin correctly. (para. 38, figs. 40 and 42).
<b>FAILURE TO COCK</b>	Hammer and seat pin assembled from wrong side of receiver.	

## Chapter 4

# GENERAL MAINTENANCE

### 17. General

This chapter provides the necessary instructions on the general maintenance procedures to follow. The following methods and procedures given in this chapter are to be carefully observed during repair operations. This chapter includes the disassembly and assembly procedures, replacement of parts, use of tools, cleaning, finished surfaces, removal of burrs, and instructions on lubrication.

### 18. General Repair Methods

#### a. Disassembly and Assembly Procedures.

(1) In disassembling a unit, remove the major subassemblies and assemblies whenever possible. Subassemblies may be disassembled, as necessary, into individual parts.

(2) During assembly, subassemblies should be assembled first, then installed to form a complete unit. Lubricate all component parts lightly before assembling.

(3) Complete disassembly of a unit is not always necessary in order to make a required repair or replacement. Good judgment should be exercised to keep disassembly and assembly operations to a minimum.

#### (b) Replacement of Parts.

(1) When assembling a unit, replace all pins when necessary. Replace grip screws or bushings when damaged.

(2) All springs will be replaced if they are broken, bent, cracked or if they fail to function properly.

(3) If a required new part is not available, a reconditioned used part may be substituted. Such reconditioned used parts will be examined carefully to determine their serviceability.

#### c. Use of Tools.

(1) Care must be exercised to use tools that fit and are suitable for the task to be performed in order to avoid unnecessary mutilation of parts and/or damage to tools.

(2) Special tools are listed in table 1 and are provided for the maintenance of the materiel. These tools will be used only for the purpose for which they are intended.

(3) Keep tools clean and work with clean parts. Normal rules of good housekeeping must be observed.

### 19. Cleaning

a. As assemblies are removed and disassembled, component items should be placed in a wire basket and cleaned thoroughly of all grease, oil, water and dirt, using dry cleaning solvent (SD). Dry thoroughly with clean wiping cloths and oil lightly using general purpose lubricating oil (PL special).

b. Clean the barrel bore, chamber, and all parts that come in contact with powder residues, using solvent cleaning compound (PD 126). Cleaning rod M4, 5564102 (fig. 11) and small arms cleaning brush M5, 5504036 (fig. 11) are used to clean the barrel bore. Saturate brush with PD 126 and run through barrel. Remove brush, clean the rod, insert two swabs in slot of rod and dry the bore thoroughly or until swabs appear clean after running through bore. Then use one swab saturated with PL special to lightly oil inside of bore and all exterior surfaces, to prevent corrosion or rust.

c. On those component parts which contain a hard carbon residue, it may be necessary to clean the parts with carbon removing compound (P-C-111A). Cleaning instructions are as follows:

**WARNING: AVOID SKIN CONTACT.** The compound should be washed off thoroughly with running water if it comes in contact with the skin. A good lanolin base cream, after exposure to compound, is helpful. The use of gloves and protective equipment is recommended.

(1) Using a suitable container, fill with fresh compound.

(2) Before soaking components remove loose grease, dirt and oil from parts as indicated in paragraph 19a. Immerse parts, containing carbon residue, in container.

(3) Allow barrel to soak for 2 hours or until all traces of carbon have been removed.

(4) Rinse with water, kerosene, or solvent. To effectively remove carbon, brush with a stiff bristle brush under running water.

(5) Wipe the parts dry and oil.

**NOTE** P-C-111A is considered a supplement for use in direct and general support maintenance levels only in extreme cases and not as a substitute for PD 126.

d. Clean receiver, using dry cleaning solvent (SD).

e. On components that contain an accumulation of light rust, use a clean cloth moistened with PD 126. If this does not suffice, use crocus cloth. Make certain it does not scratch or alter the finished surfaces. Remove all dirt and abrasives, oil surfaces before assembling parts.

f. New materiel, and component parts, received from storage for immediate use, may have heavy accumulations of grease. Place material or components in wire basket and lower in vapor degreasing vat or wash in dry cleaning solvent (SD). Dry thoroughly as indicated in paragraph 19a and oil. Lubricate as specified in paragraph 23b.

g. For instructions on the cleaning of Ordnance materiel, refer to TM 9-208-1.

### 20. General Precautions in Cleaning

a. Dry cleaning solvent (SD) is flammable and should not be used near an open flame. Fire extinguishers should be readily available when using these materials. In addition, they evaporate quickly and have a drying effect on the skin. When used without rubber gloves, they may cause cracks in the skin, and in the case of some individuals, a mild irritation or inflammation. Use only in well-ventilated places.

b. The use of diesel fuel oil, gasoline or benzene (benzol) for cleaning the weapon is prohibited.

c. Store solvent cleaning compound (PD 126) in a warm place, if practical. Do not dilute or add antifreeze.

**NOTE** Sandblasting is permissible on nonworking surfaces for removal of dirt and rust.

### 21. Finished Surfaces

a. All treated surfaces will be refinished to match the appearance of new parts.

b. For detailed information on finished surfaces, refer to TM 9-1861.

### 22. Removal of Burrs, Screwheads and Working Surfaces

a. During the entire life of the pistol, polishing and stoning are necessary to relieve friction and to remove burrs caused by usage. Burrs on screwheads and like surfaces should be removed with a fine file or stone. Burrs on such working surfaces as the receiver sliding rails, receiver housing areas and bearings should be removed with a file or stone and polished with a crocus cloth.

**CAUTION:** Care will be exercised to stone or file evenly and lightly and not remove more metal than absolutely necessary to maintain correct contours. Critical dimensions of parts or assemblies must not be altered in any way that would affect the functioning or interchangeability of parts.

b. Rough spots caused by scores, galling, gouges and rust pits will be smoothed to enable all parts to operate normally. The finish of the repaired component will be approximately that of the original finish.

### 23. Lubrication

a. Make certain all metal parts are cleaned and dried thoroughly in accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 19.

b. All metal parts will be lubricated by applying a light coat of general purpose lubricating oil (PL special). As a part of all assembly and installation operations, lubricate sliding surfaces to reduce friction and assure free movement.

c. Lubrication and preservation materials are listed in TM 9-005-211 12P2.

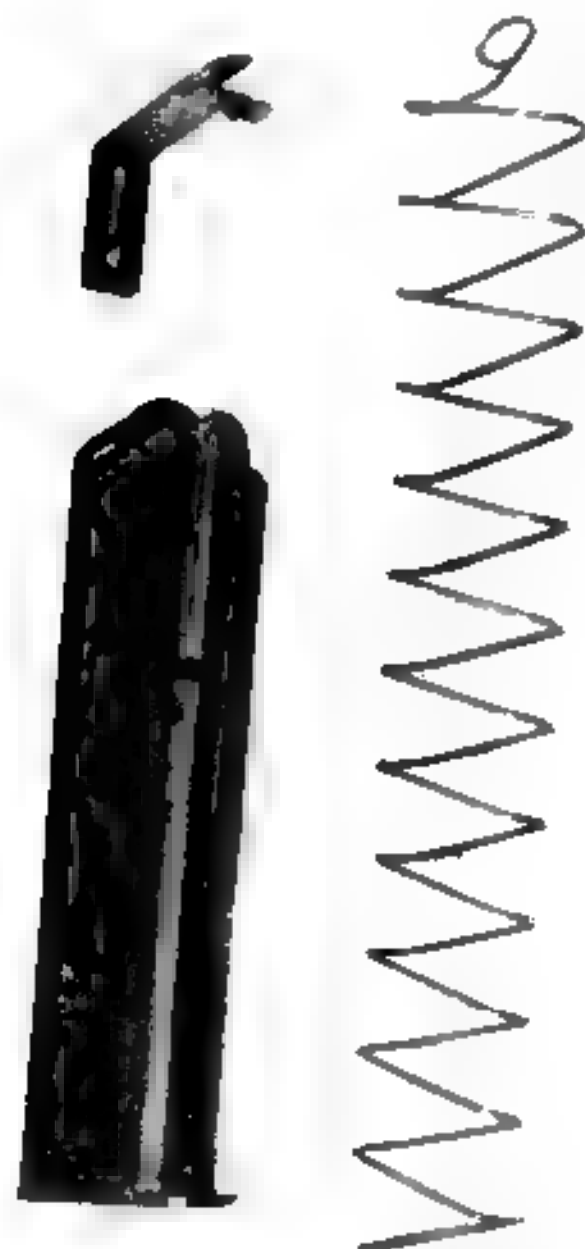


Figure 24. Cartridge magazine exploded view  
GB 11-1

## Chapter 5 REPAIR

### Section 1. Cartridge Magazine

#### 24. Removal

Refer to figure 25a for removal of cartridge magazine.

#### 25. Disassembly

Detained disassembly of cartridge magazine is not necessary for inspection. If any part is unserviceable, replace magazine.

#### 26. Cleaning

Refer to paragraph 19 for cleaning.

#### 27. Inspection

Inspect the exterior of magazine (fig. 26) for burrs or other damage. Check for spring tension and for the correct assembly of magazine spring.

NOTE: Small spring loop must be up and to the front.

#### 28. Installation

Refer to figure 25b for installation of magazine.



Figure 25. Remove/install cartridge magazine  
GB 12-2 GB 13-8



Figure 26. Cartridge magazine inspection points.  
GB 2-4



## Section II. Barrel and Slide Group

### 29. Disassembly

**NOTE** White dots, shown in illustrations, indicate removal or disassembly and black dots assembly or installation.

Refer to figures 27 thru 32 for disassembly of barrel and slide group.

**WARNING:** Whenever springs are found to be under tension or pressure, extreme care should be exercised when removing components. Keep the finger and thumb over applicable components to prevent injury to personnel or loss of parts.

### 30. Cleaning

Refer to paragraph 19 for cleaning.

### 31. Inspection (fig. 33)

- Inspect the barrel for burrs on the exterior and interior rim of the muzzle. Inspect the barrel for pitting, bulges, and sharpness of lands (figs. 34 through 36).
- Barrel must be straight, as determined visually, clean and free of corrosion.
- Pits in the chamber are allowable if they are not large enough to cause extraction difficulties.
- Pits as wide as a land or groove and less than three-eighths of an inch in length are allowable. Barrels containing pits as indicated in figures 34 through 36 will be rejected.
- Scattered or uniformly fine pits or fine pits in a densely pitted area are allowable. Tool marks or scratches are accepted, regardless of length. Tool marks will appear on lines running laterally in the grooves or may run spirally across the top of lands.
- Definitely ringed bores or bores ringed sufficiently to bulge the outside surface of the barrel are cause for rejection. However, faint rings or shadowy depressions do not indicate an unserviceable barrel and should not be cause for rejection.
- Inspect the barrel bushing for burrs and excessive wear.
- Inspect slide for breaks or cracks, especially around the ejector port. Inspect the interior grooves and ejector port of slide for excessive wear and burrs. Check for loose front or rear sights.
- Inspect the firing pin for wear or shortness. The pin, as manufactured, has an overall length of 2.290 to 2.296 inches.
- Inspect the recoil and firing pin springs for weakness or breakage. The free length of recoil spring should be approximately 6-1/2 inches.
- Examine the extractor for wear, weakness, broken lip or deformation.
- Inspect the recoil spring plug, recoil spring guide, firing pin stop, barrel link and pin for burrs and distortions.

### 32. Repair

- Remove burrs on exterior and interior rim of barrel and barrel chamber by using a fine stone.
- Replace barrel if cracked, bulged or if pits are larger than the width of a land or groove or more than three-eighths of an inch in length. Also, replace barrel if link lugs are damaged or broken.
- Replace barrel bushing if worn. Remove burrs using a fine stone.
- Replace barrel link and/or pin if worn, deformed or damaged.
- Replace worn, damaged or short firing pin.
- Replace cracked or weak recoil and/or firing pin spring.
- Replace extractor if worn or if lip is broken.
- Remove burrs from recoil spring plug and guide. Replace, if worn or damaged.
- Replace front or rear sights if damaged to such an extent that the contour of either sight would be insufficient for accurate sighting of weapon.
- If front sight is loose, retake, using riveting fixture.
- If rear sight is loose, remove sight, peen top portion of dovetail slot and replace rear sight using brass drift (fig. 32).

### 33. Assembly

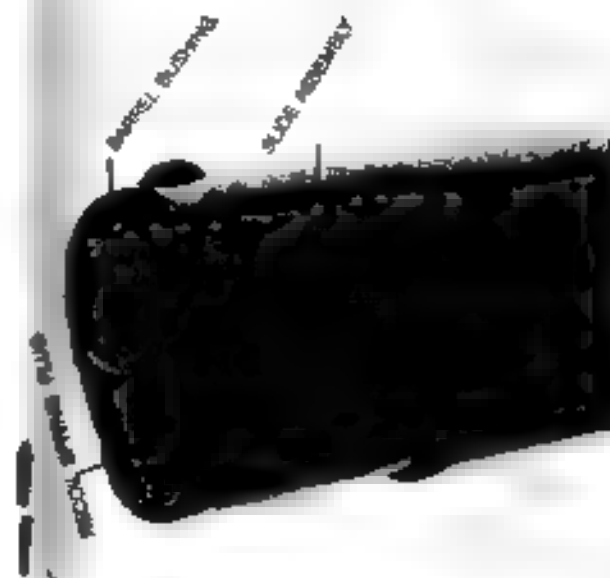
Refer to figures 27 thru 32 for assembly of barrel and slide group.

**NOTE** When assembling firing pin and recoil springs, small loop of springs will be to the rear



1

COMPRESS RECOIL SPRING PLUG AND ROTATE  
BARREL BUSHING



VIEWING MUZZLE END OF PISTOL

2



REMOVE/INSTALL RECOIL SPRING PLUG AND SPRING

16

Figure 27 Disassembly/assembly of barrel and slide group. (1 of 6)

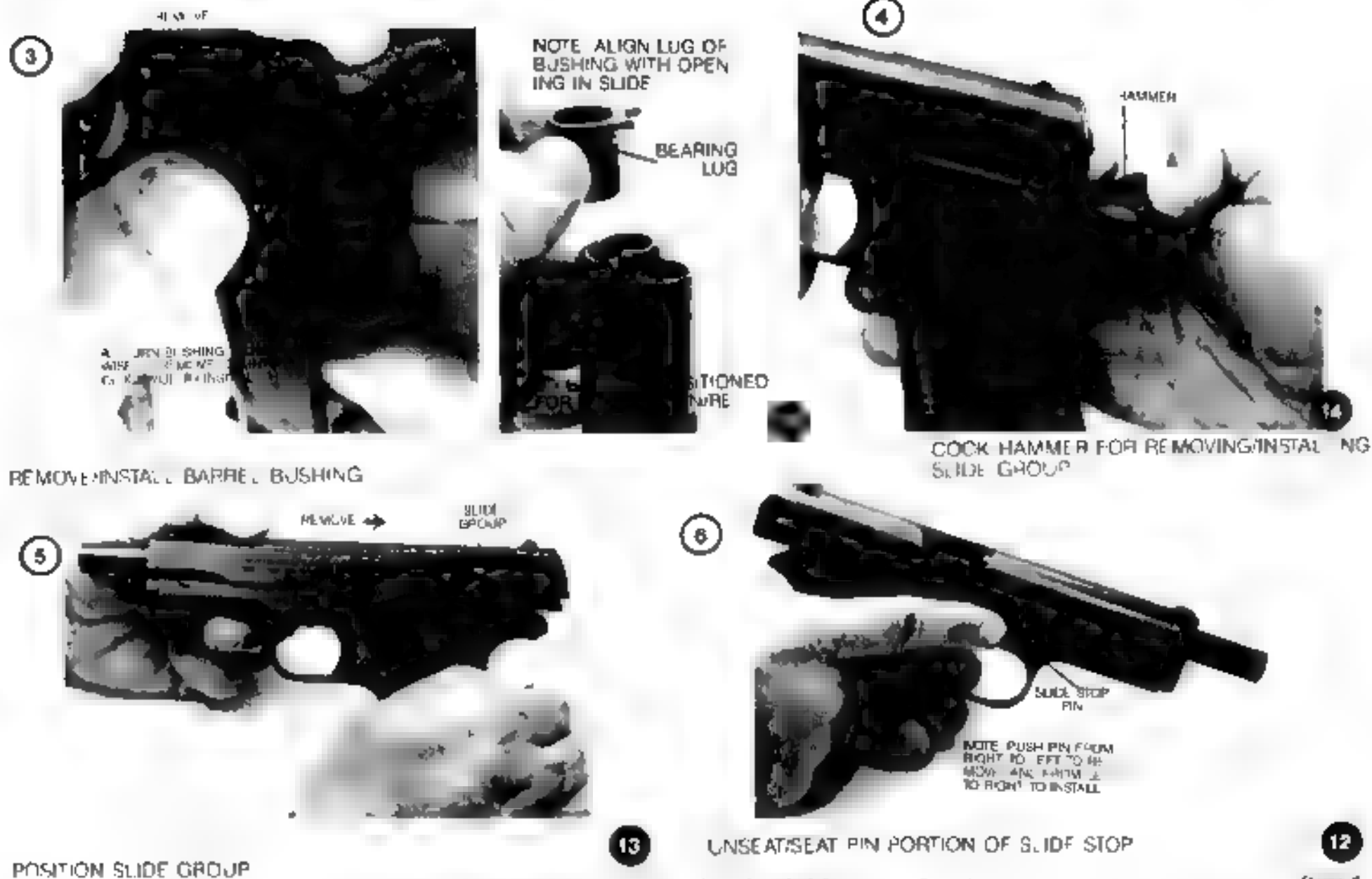


Figure 28 Disassembly/assembly of barrel and slide group. (2 of 6)

GB 5-5

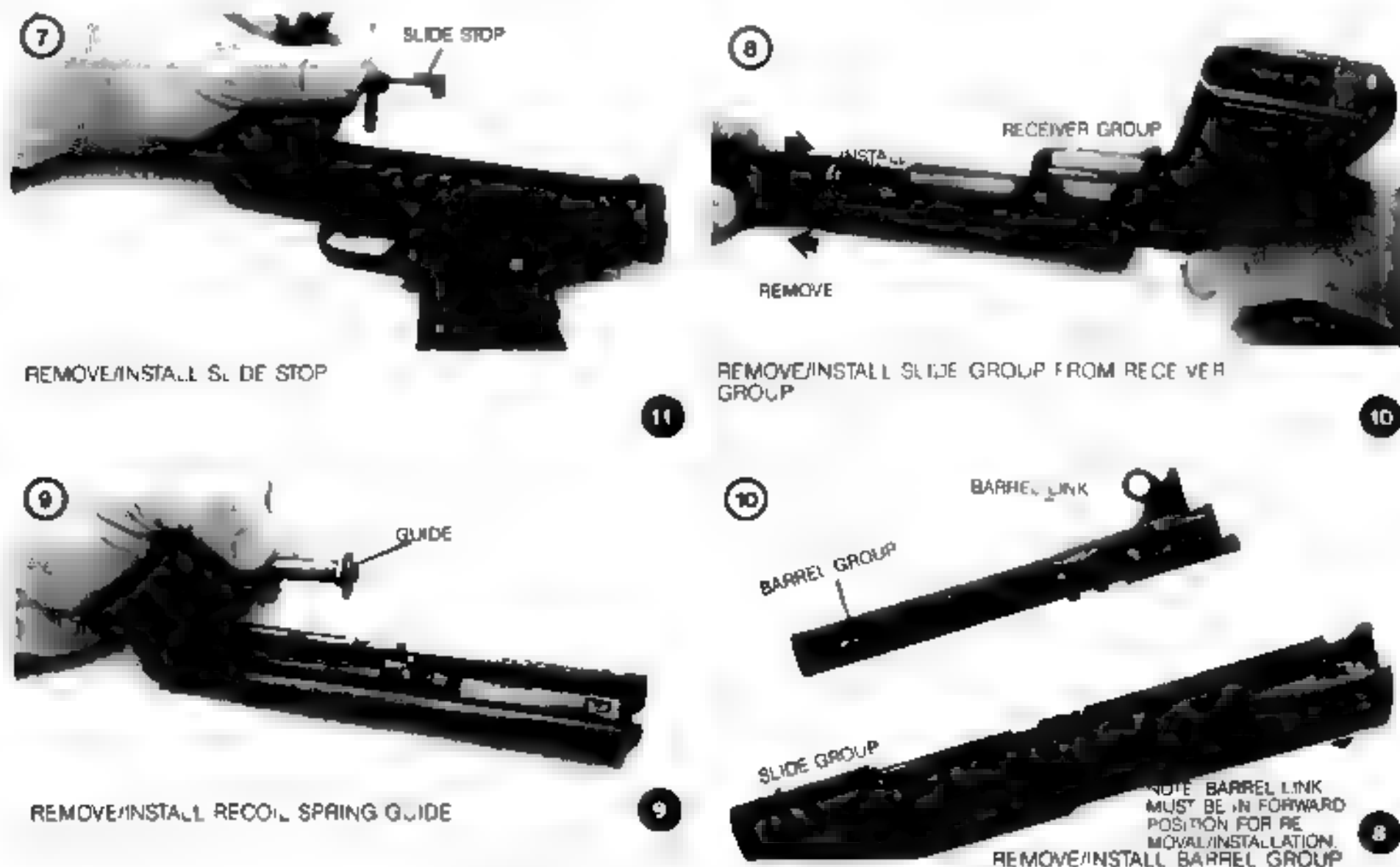


Figure 29 Disassembly/assembly of barrel and slide group. (3 of 4)

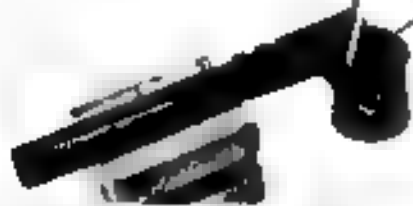
GB 14-8

11

NOTE: INSTALL FROM RIGHT TO LEFT



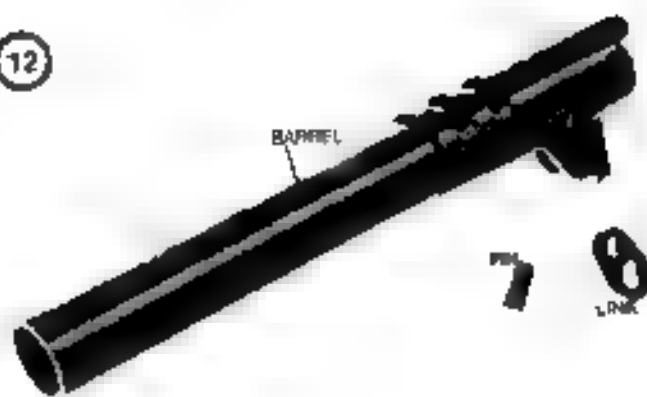
PIN LOCATION



REMOVE/INSTALL BARREL LINK PIN.

7

12



BARREL

7 8 LINK

6

REMOVE/INSTALL BARREL LINK

13



FIRING PIN

STOP

A. FIRING PIN AND STOP

REMOVE/INSTALL F RING PIN STOP

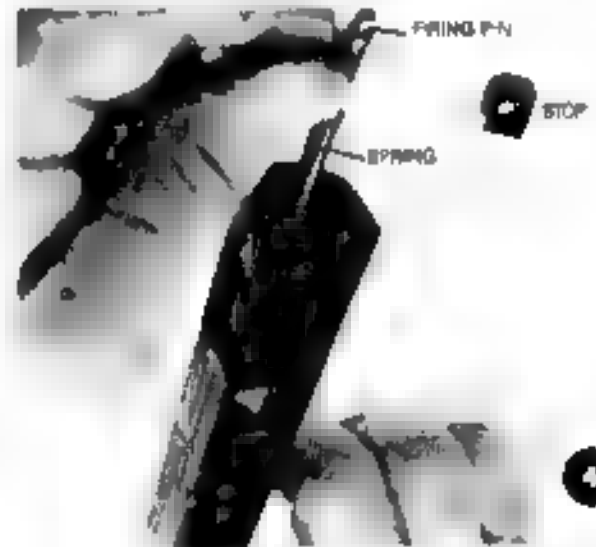


COMPRESS FIRING PIN

5

B. COMPRESS - FIRING PIN TO REMOVE/INSTALL STOP

14



FIRING PIN

STOP

SPRING

4

REMOVE/INSTALL FIRING PIN AND FIRING PIN SPRING.

Figure 10. Disassembly/assembly of barrel and slide group (4 of 6)

GB 14.7

15



EXTRACTOR

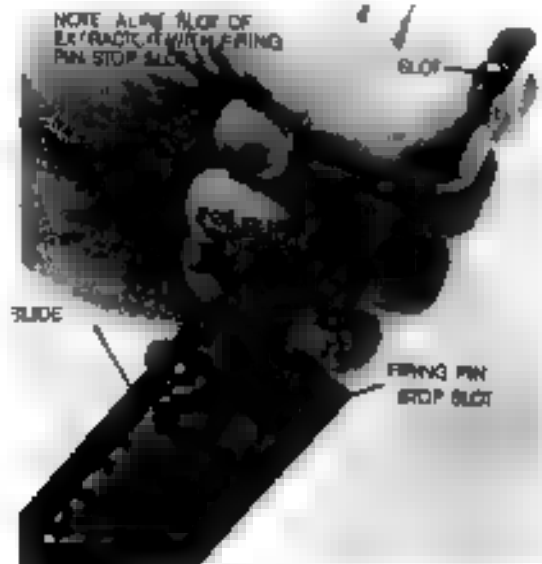
FIRING PIN STOP SLOT

A. CORRECT LOCATION OF EXTRACTOR AT FIRING PIN STOP SLOT



REMOVE

B. UNSEAT/SEAT EXTRACTOR



NOTE: ALIGN SLOT OF EXTRACTOR WITH FIRING PIN STOP SLOT

SLOT

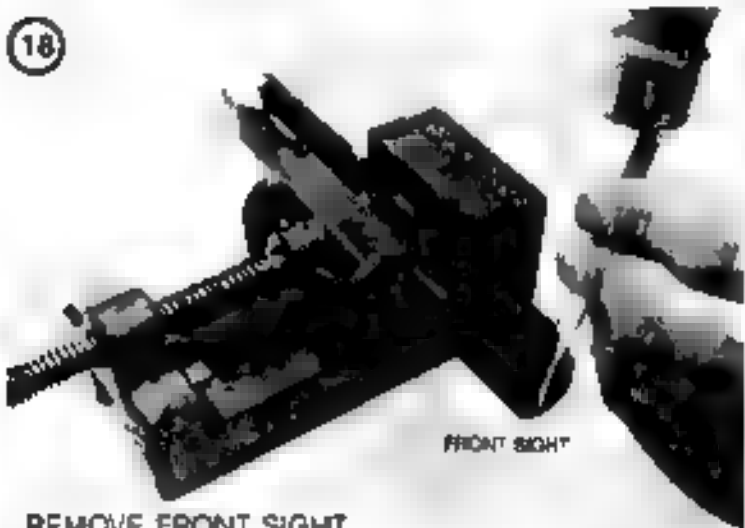
SLIDE

FIRING PIN STOP SLOT

C. EXTRACTOR POSITIONED.

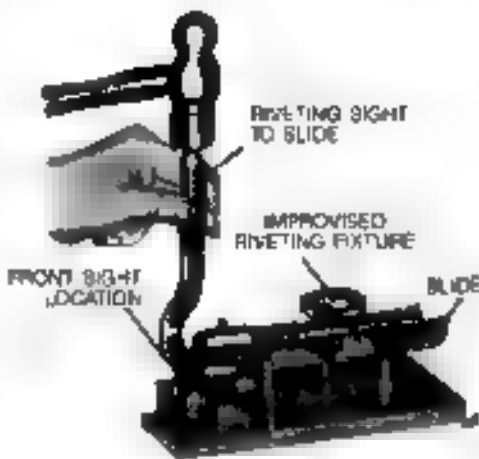
3

18



FRONT SIGHT

REMOVE FRONT SIGHT



FRONT SIGHT TO SLIDE

IMPROVISED RIVETING FIXTURE

FRONT SIGHT LOCATION

SLIDE

INSTALL FRONT SIGHT

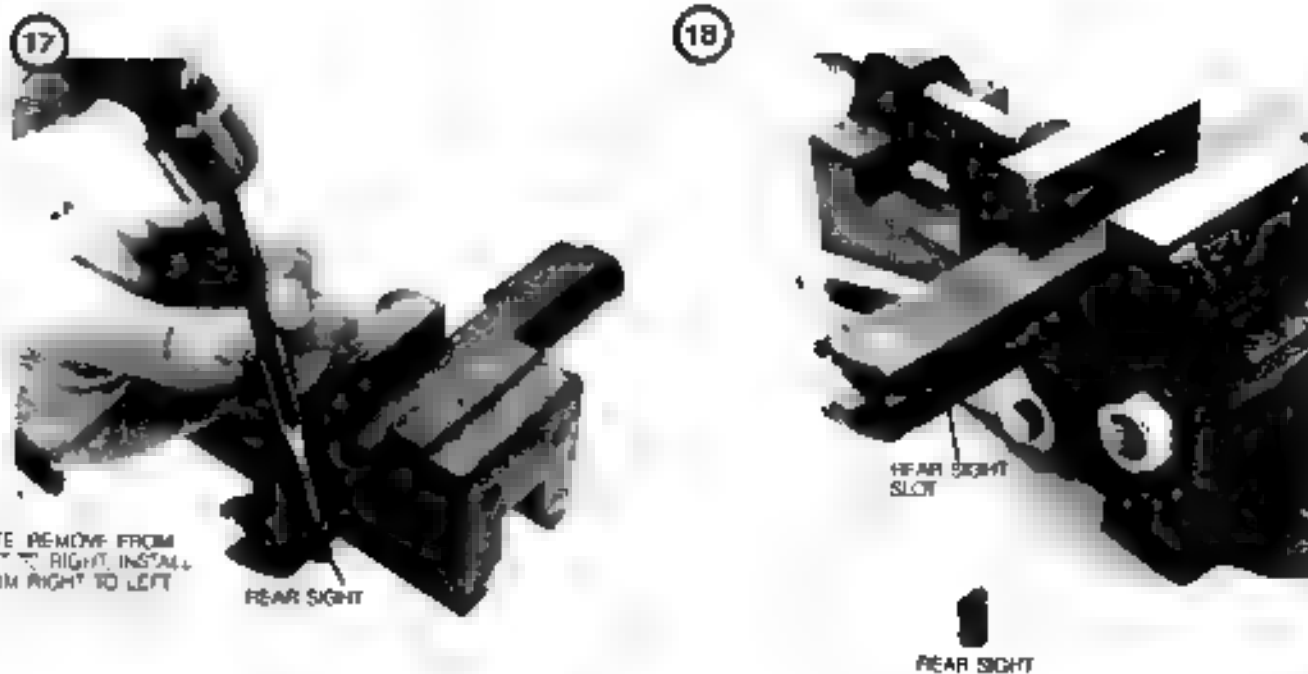
REMOVE/INSTALL CARTRIDGE EXTRACTOR

Figure 31. Disassembly/assembly of barrel and slide group. (5 of 6)

2

GB 14.1





REMOVE/INSTALL REAR SIGHT.

1

REAR SIGHT REMOVED.

Figure 32 Disassembly/assembly of barrel and slide group. (6 of 6)

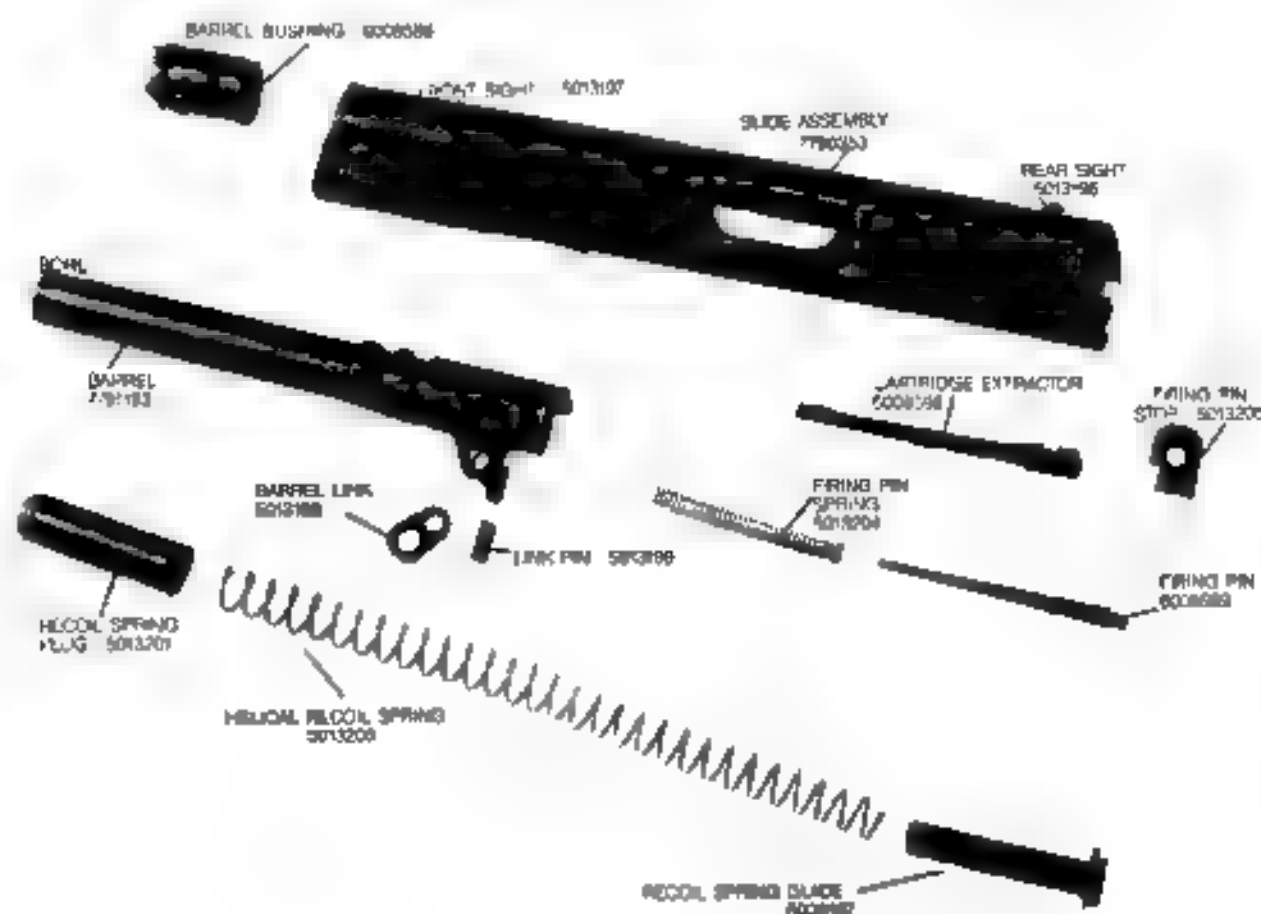


Figure 33. Barrel and slide group - inspection groups.

GB 5-1

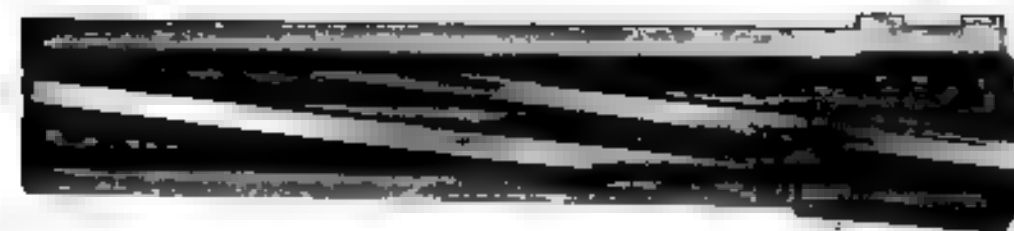


Figure 34. Interior of barrel showing slight pitting and sharp lands - cutaway view



Figure 35. Interior of barrel showing pitting and dull lands - cutaway view

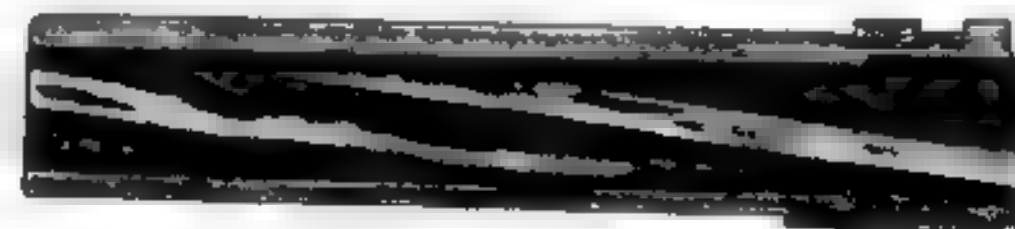


Figure 36. Interior of barrel showing pitting, worn lands and bars - cutaway view

### Section III. Receiver Group

#### 34. Disassembly

Refer to figures 32 thru 47 for disassembly of receiver group.

#### 35. Cleaning

Refer to paragraph 19 for cleaning of receiver group.

#### 36. Inspection

a. Inspect the trigger for burrs and wear (fig. 49). Inspect the half-cock position notch and full-cock notch of hammer for cracks, chips or wear. Make certain the hammer strut is not bent or cracked.

b. Inspect the sear for worn or chipped tips or worn lugs.

c. Inspect the sear spring for broken leaves, cracks and tension.

d. Inspect disconnecter for burrs and wear.

e. Inspect the grip safety for burrs, wear and cracks on the tip which engages the trigger.

f. Inspect the pin portion and lug of safety for wear and damage.

g. Inspect the helical compression spring (fig. 50) for cracks and tension.

h. Inspect the mainspring cap pin, detent plunger, and straight-headed pin for burrs, wear or damage.

i. Inspect for bent or worn mainspring housing pin and spring pin.

j. Inspect slide stop, slide stop plunger and safety plunger for burrs, wear or damage.

k. Inspect magazine catch and magazine catch lock for burrs and wear. Check magazine catch spring for tension and damage.

l. Inspect helical compression spring (housing) for burrs on mating surfaces and lanyard loop for being bent, worn or damaged.

m. Inspect grips for cracks and worn checkering.

n. Inspect the receiver housing (fig. 48) for wear or burrs in the slide mating grooves. Inspect the receiver for deformation. Check to see that the plunger tube, ejector, ejector pin, and grip screw bushings are not burred or worn. Check the mainspring housing mating grooves in the receiver for burrs. Check slide stop notch for oversize or wear.

#### 37. Repair

a. Remove burrs from slide mating surfaces of receiver housing and mainspring housing mating surfaces, using a fine stone.

b. Replace slide stop plunger and safety plunger, and ejector if worn or damaged. Replace plunger tube using plunger tube staking tool. Replace all bushings that have been removed from receiver housing, using bushing staking tool.

c. Remove burrs from trigger, replace if worn or damaged.

d. Replace hammer if cracked, chipped or worn.

e. Replace hammer strut if bent, cracked, worn or damaged.

f. Replace sear if lugs are worn and tips are worn or chipped.

g. Replace sear spring if leaves are broken or cracked or tension is weak.

h. Remove burrs from disconnecter, replace if worn or damaged.

i. Remove burrs from grip safety, replace if cracked or worn on tip.

j. Replace safety if worn or damaged.

k. Replace the helical compression spring (housing), if damaged or tension is weak.

l. Remove burrs from mainspring cap pin, detent plunger, and straight headed pin. Replace, if worn or damaged.

m. Replace mainspring housing pin and spring pin if bent or worn.

n. Remove burrs from slide stop, slide stop plunger and safety plunger. Replace, if worn or damaged.

o. Remove burrs from magazine catch and magazine catch lock. Replace if worn. Replace magazine catch spring if damaged or tension is weak.

p. Remove burrs from the mating surfaces and mainspring housing. Replace lanyard loop if bent or damaged.

q. Replace grips if broken or if checkering is worn.

#### 38. Assembly

Refer to figures 26 thru 32 for assembly of receiver group.



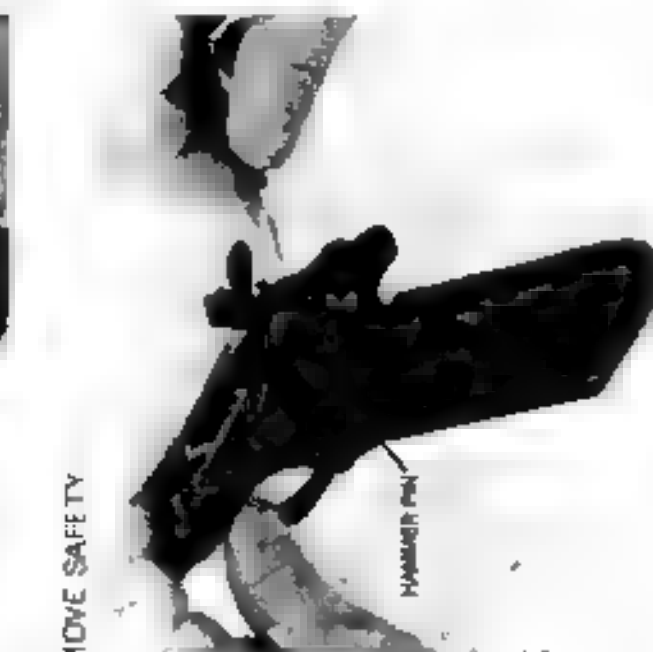
2



4

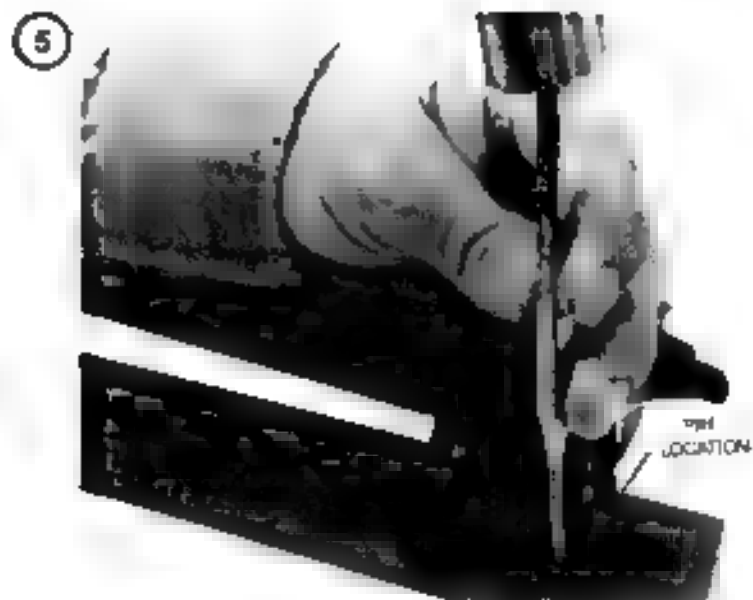


1



3

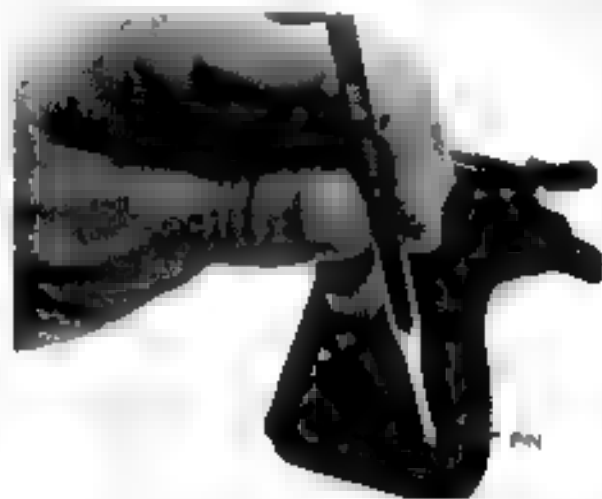
Figure 37 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (1 of 11)



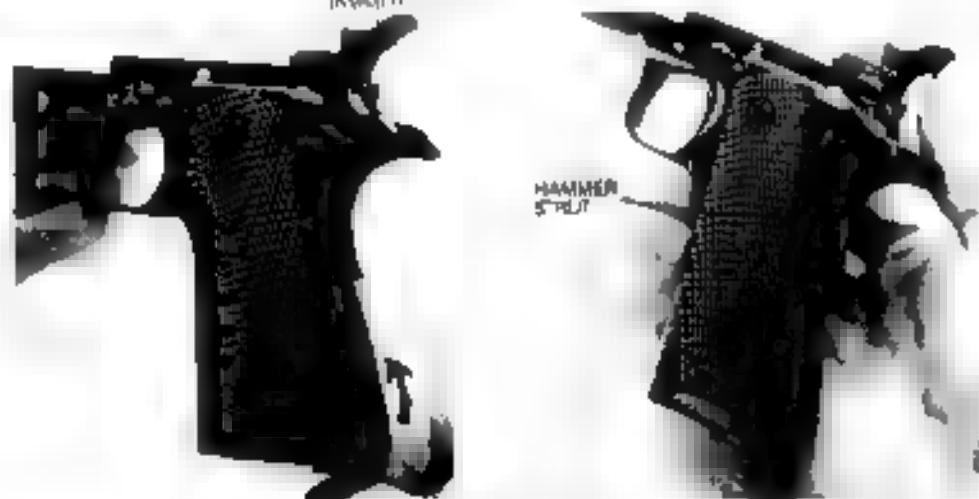
REMOVE MAINSPRING HOUSING PIN



REMOVE MAINSPRING HOUSING ASSEMBLY



INSTALL MAINSPRING HOUSING PIN



RELEASE HAMMER AND POSITION HAMMER STRUT INTO MAINSPRING HOUSING ASSEMBLY

Figure 38 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (2 of 1.)

LIB 7-8



INSTALL AND POSITION SAFETY



26



COCK HAMMER PRIOR TO INSTALLING SAFETY



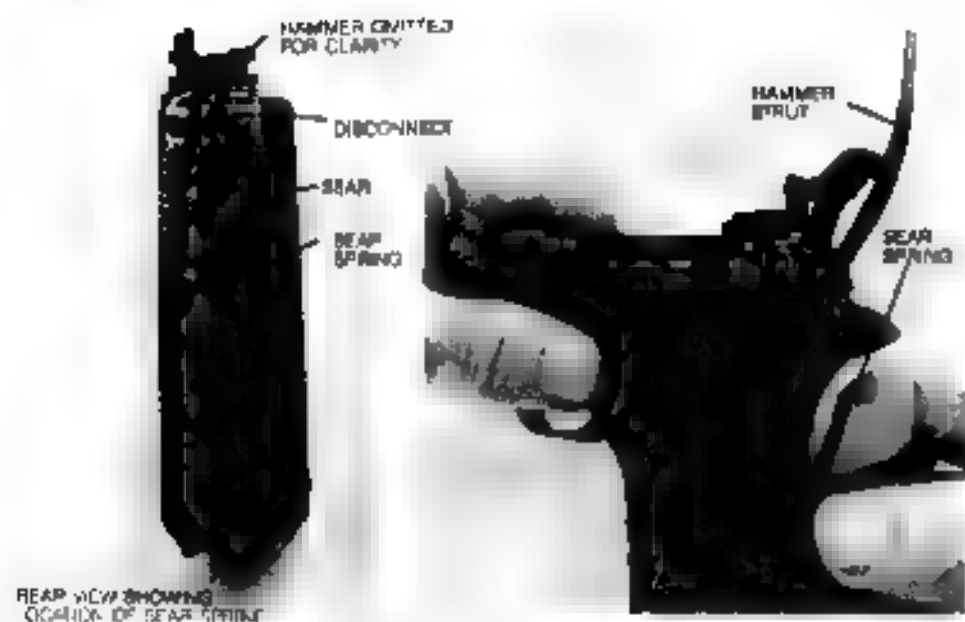
DROP HAMMER STRUT AND INSTALL GRIP SAFETY



PARTIALLY INSTALL MAINSPRING HOUSING ASSEMBLY TO HOLD SEAR SPRING IN POSITION

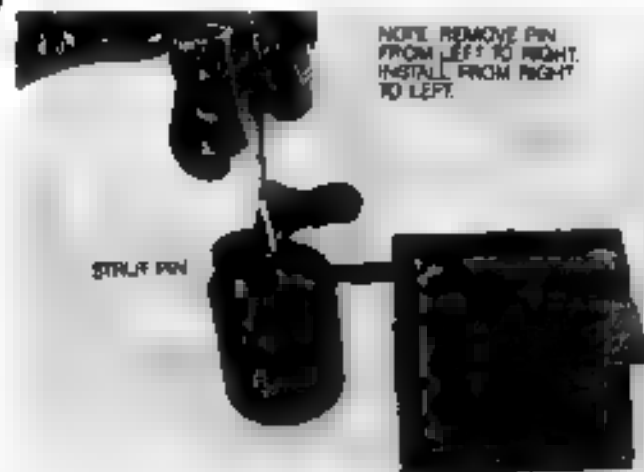
Figure 39 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (3 of 1.)

LIB 7-2



RAISE HAMMER STRUT AND INSTALL SEAR SPRING

7



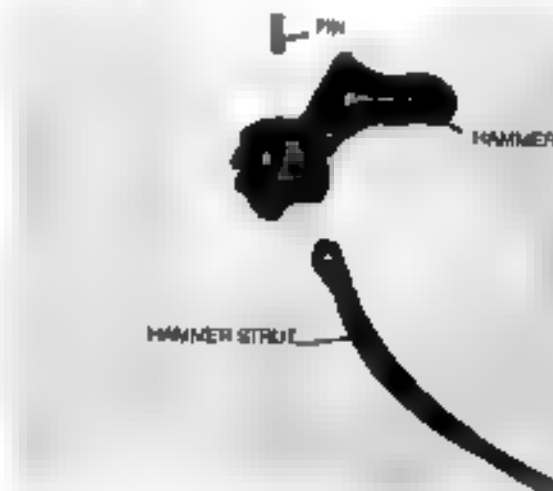
REMOVE/INSTALL HAMMER STRUT PIN

20



INSTALL HAMMER AND HAMMER PIN

21



SEPARATE/CONNECT HAMMER STRUT AND HAMMER.

19

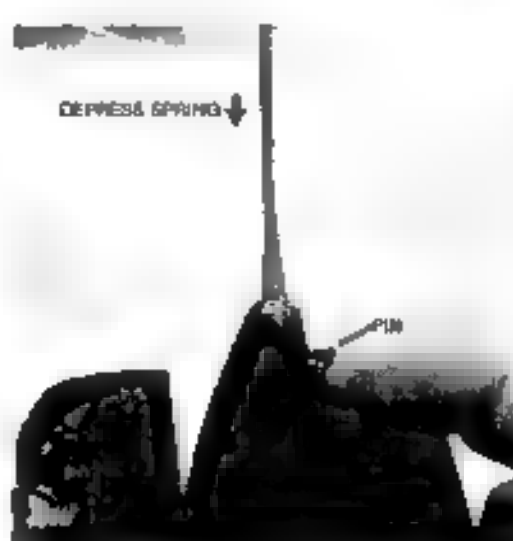
Figure 40 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (4 of 11)

GB 15-1



REMOVE/INSTALL STRAIGHT HEADED PIN.

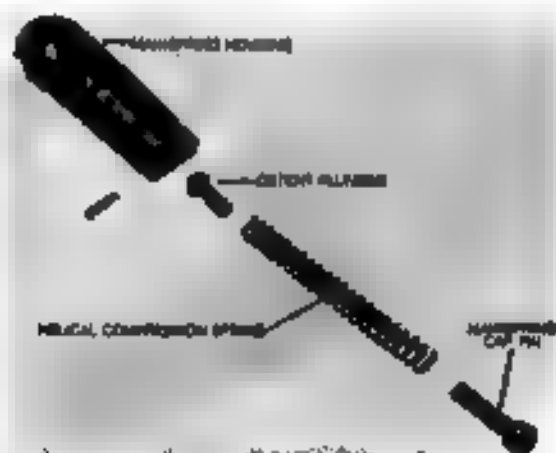
11



10

REMOVE/INSTALL MAIN SPRING CAP PIN, HELICAL COMPRESSION SPRING AND DETENT PLUNGER

17



SEPARATE/CONNECT DETENT PLUNGER, HELICAL COMPRESSION SPRING AND MAIN SPRING CAP PIN

16

12



REMOVE/INSTALL LANYARD LOOP SPRING PIN

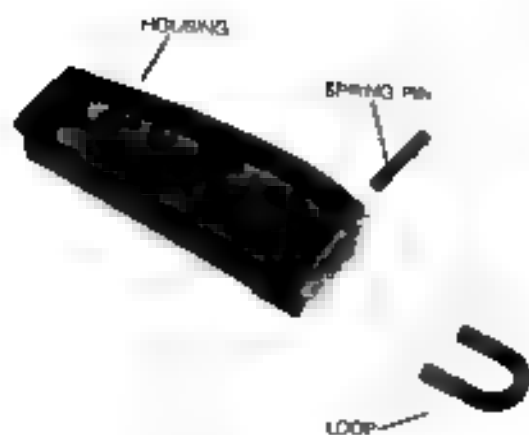
15

Figure 41 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (5 of 11)

GB 8-1



13



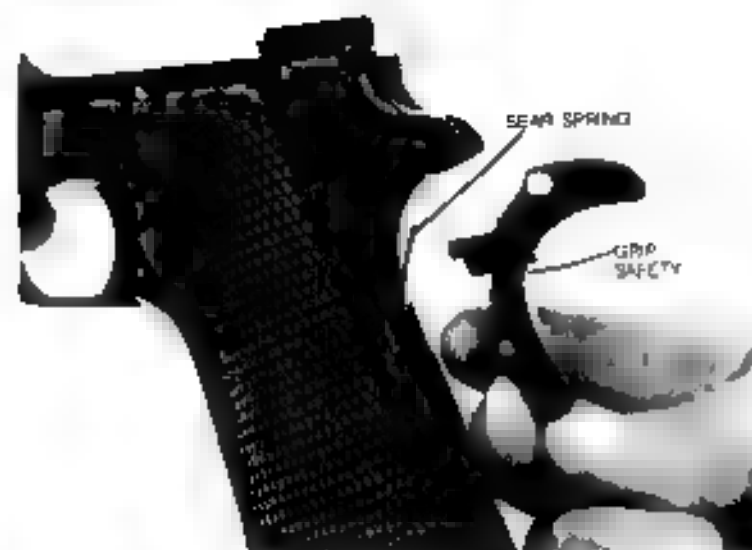
SEPARATE/CONNECT LANYARD LOOP

15



REMOVE SEAR SPRING

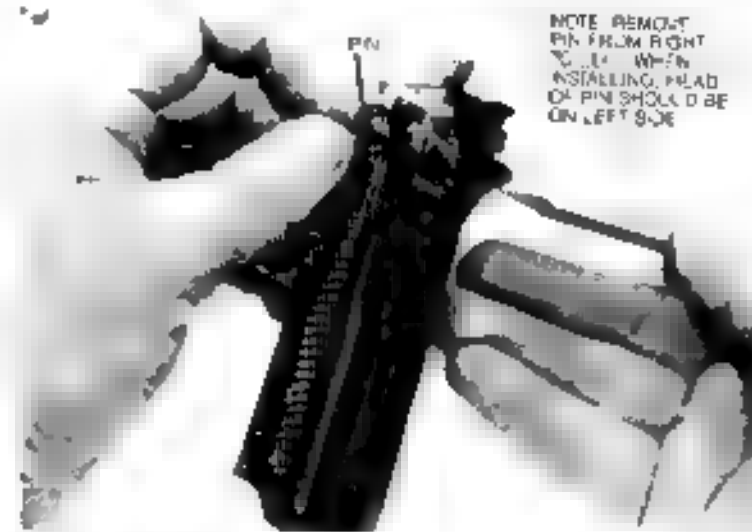
14



14

REMOVE GRP SAFETY

16

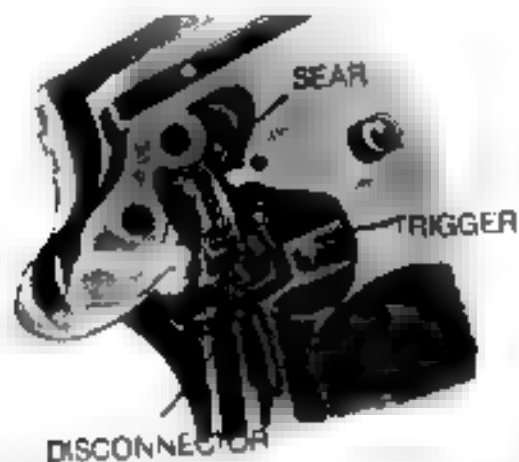


REMOVE/INSTALL SEAR PIN

13

Figure 42 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (6 of 11)

GB 5-4 GB 9-10



CUTAWAY VIEW SHOWING LOCATION OF SEAR AND DISCONNECTOR

17



REMOVE/INSTALL SEAR AND DISCONNECTOR

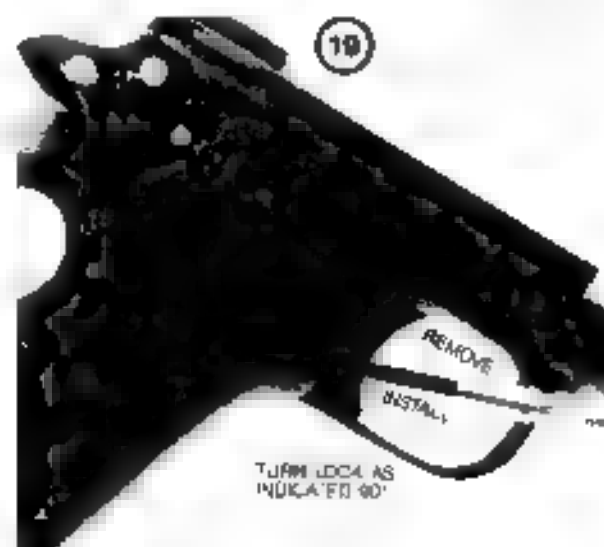
12

18



SEPARATE/CONNECT SEAR AND DISCONNECTOR

19



11

UNLOCK/LOCK CATCH GROUP

REMOVE/INSTALL MAGAZINE CATCH GROUP

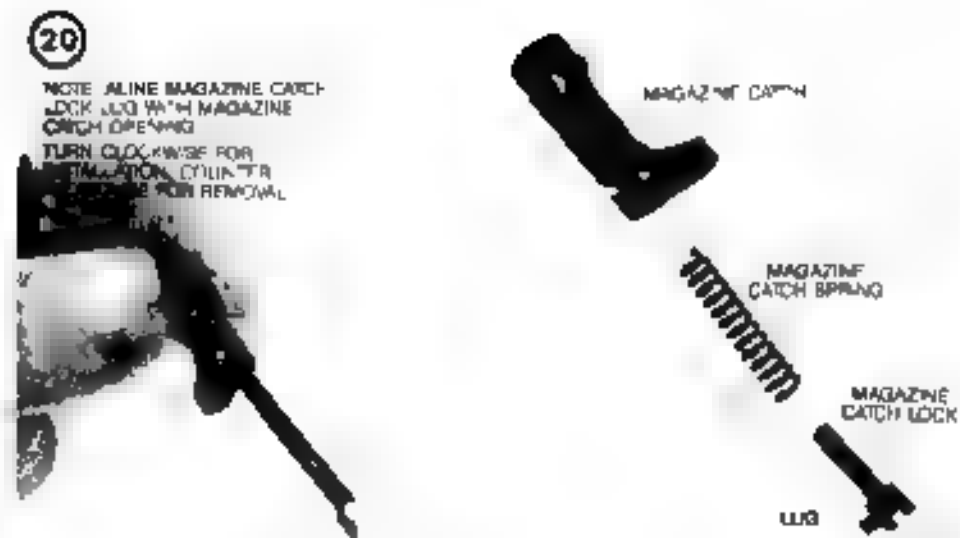


10

POSITIONING CATCH GROUP

Figure 43 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (7 of 11)

GB 9-1



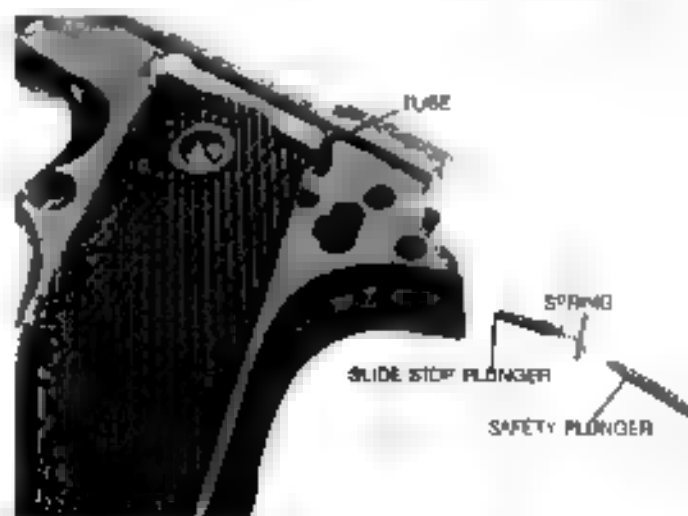
SEPARATE/CONNECT MAGAZINE CATCH LOCK AND MAGAZINE CATCH SPRING



REMOVE/INSTALL SLIDE STOP PLUNGER HELICAL COMPRESSION SPRING AND SAFETY PLUNGER



REMOVE/INSTALL TRIGGER



7

Figure 44 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group. (8 of 11)

GB 9-1



REMOVE/INSTALL GRIP SCREWS



REMOVE/INSTALL PLASTIC GRIPS



UNSEATING PLUNGER TUBE



INSTALL/STAKE PLUNGER TUBE ON RECEIVER

4

Figure 45 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group. (9 of 11)

GB 10-1

26



REMOVE PLUNGER TUBE

28



REMOVE/INSTALL CARTRIDGE EJECTOR

27

NOTE: REMOVE PIN FROM  
THE REAR OF THE  
REAR HOUSING TO THE



REMOVE/INSTALL EJECTOR PIN

29



NOTE: GRIP SCREW BUSHINGS WILL  
NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE FIVE  
UNLESS THREADS ARE STRIPPED OR  
WORN

2

REMOVE GRIP SCREW BUSHINGS

Figure 46 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (10 of 11)

GB 10-2

Figure 48 Receiver group inspection points (1 of 3)

GB 11-2

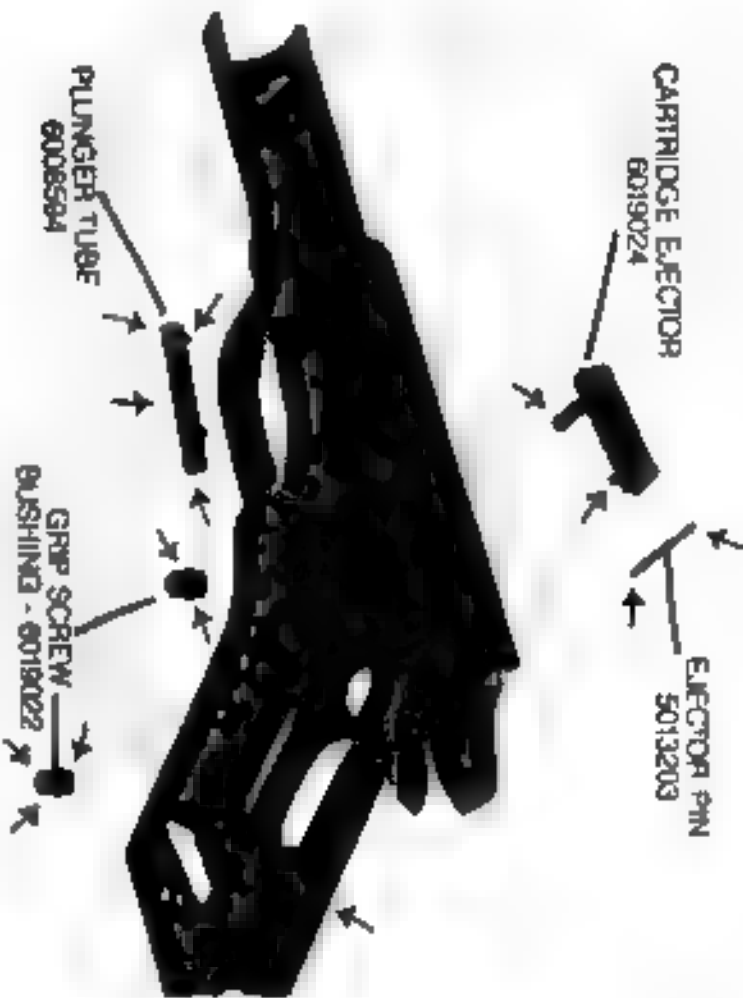
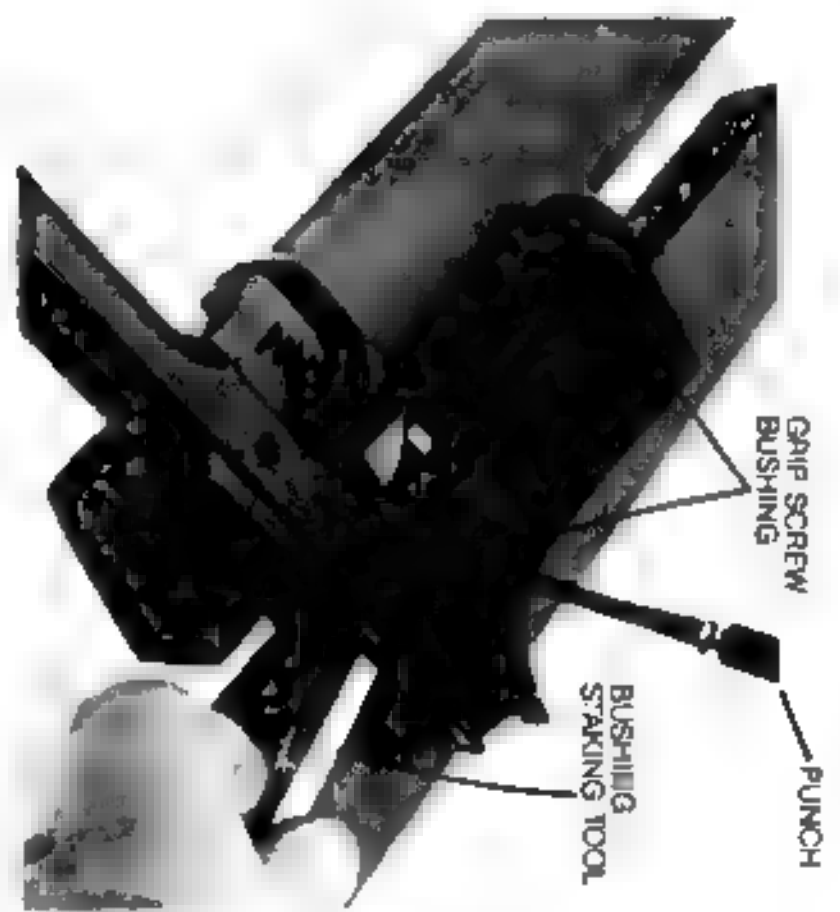


Figure 47 Disassembly/assembly of receiver group (11 of 11)

GB 11-7

INSTALL AND STAKE GRIP SCREW BUSHINGS

1



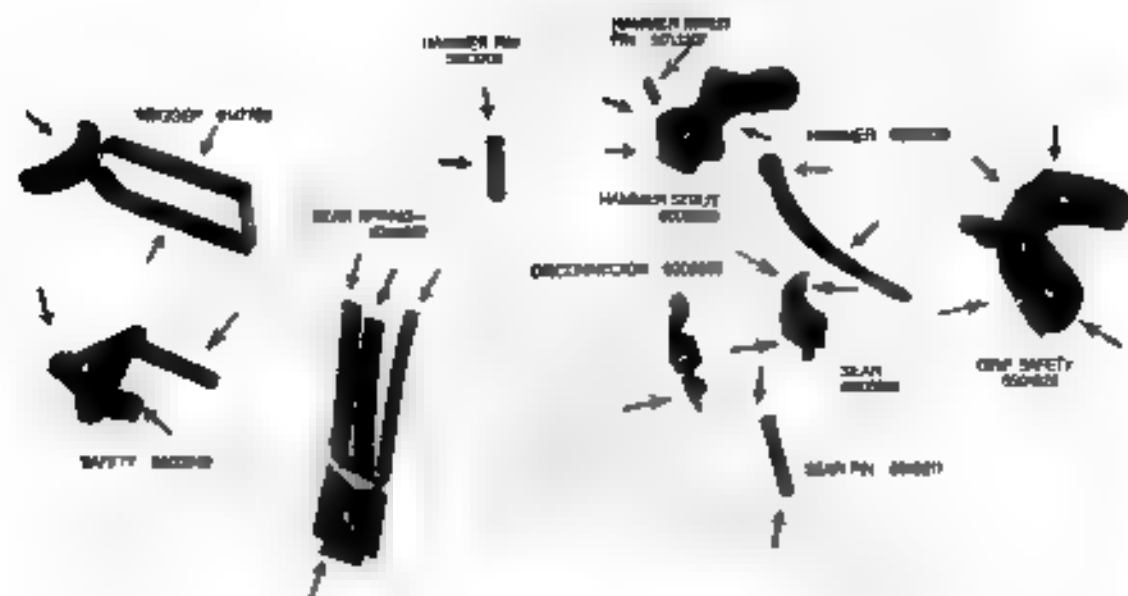


Figure 49 Receiver group inspection points (2 of 3).

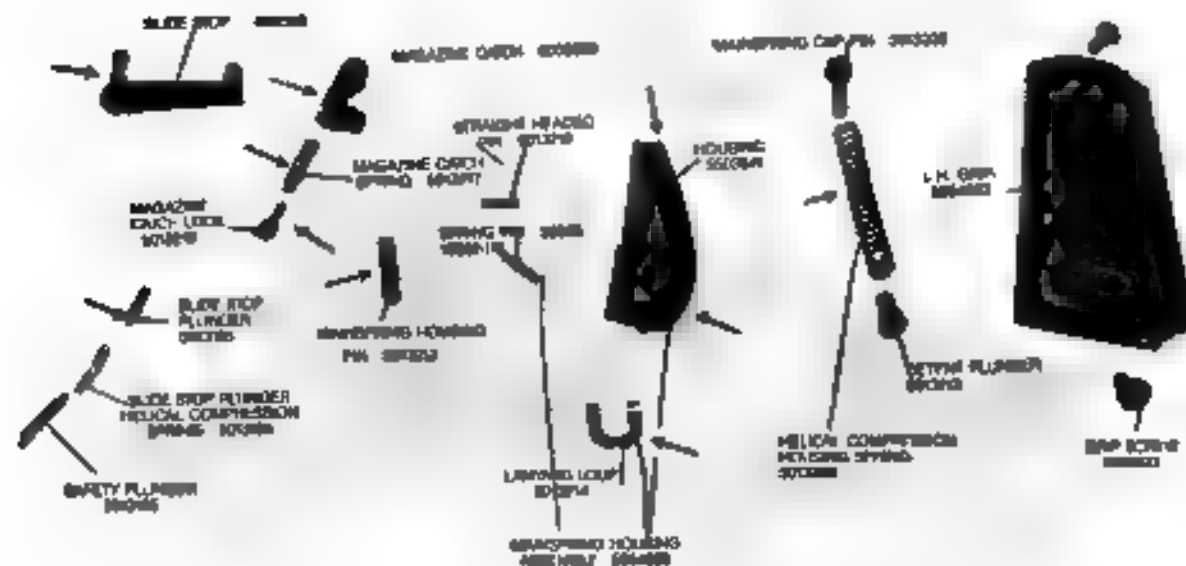


Figure 50 Receiver group inspection points (3 of 3)



Figure 51 Colt 45 semi-automatic pistol M 1911 A1 fully exploded view



## Chapter 6

# FINAL INSPECTION

### 39. General

Pistols turned in for repair may be assumed to have defects caused by use or neglect. When they were accepted as new weapons, the parts comprising them were dimensionally correct and made of the proper material. The inspection of these weapons after repair will differ from the inspection procedure used in the manufacturing plant in that attention will be directed to wearing surfaces, parts that might crack or break due to high stress or fatigue, and evidences of corrosion. These defects do not evidence themselves by uniform reduction in a given dimension but show up as a chipped edge, a partially worn surface, or an eccentric hole. A gage used in manufacturing is merely a means of comparing an unknown dimension with a known one to judge whether a piece comes within tolerances. After this piece is worn through use, the change in dimension is more easily detected in many cases by comparing with adjacent surfaces, the piece in itself becomes a gage. Visual inspection, therefore, is far more applicable in these cases and gaging is limited to those dimensions that are critical or that may be more advantageously measured than compared. Inspection of noncritical parts (parts that do not ordinarily cause malfunctions) will be limited to appearance and the presence of cracks or flaws. The dimensions and tolerances placed on the parts (and gaging used during manufacturing) were for the sole purpose of insuring interchangeability. Even if the dimensions of such parts are worn considerably below drawing tolerance, functioning and interchangeability will not be adversely affected and the parts are consequently acceptable. The serviceability of the material must also be determined by conducting inspection as described in paragraphs 13 through 16.

### 40. Specific Inspection Procedures

**a. Visual Inspection.** Visual and overall appearance of the pistol should be approximately that of a new weapon. All exposed metal surfaces are to have a phosphate finish. The color will range from black to medium light gray. Bright surfaces are objectionable from standpoint of visibility when they are capable of reflecting light. All outside surfaces will be free of burrs or deep scratches. Barrels must be straight, clean and free of rust and powder fouling and free from bulges and rings. Pistols must be complete. All applicable modifications must be applied. The serial number must be legible and all parts must be free of rust. Visually inspect the following:

- (1) Check front and rear sights, make certain they are tight and properly aligned.
- (2) Check for split or damaged plastic grips and loose grip screws.

### b. Functional Inspection.

- (1) Check functioning of safety. Refer to paragraph 15c(1).
- (2) Check functioning of grip safety. Refer to paragraph 15c(2).
- (3) Check functioning of hammer or sear. Refer to paragraph 15c(3).
- (4) Check functioning of disconnector. Refer to paragraph 15c(4).
- (5) Upon completion of inspection, pistols will be properly cleaned and lubricated (paragraphs 19 and 23).

**c. Trigger Pull Test.** Check the trigger pull using trigger pull measuring fixture (figs. 12 and 13) and in accordance with instructions indicated in (1) and (2) below:

(1) With the safety unlocked, rest the weight on the floor and hook the notched portion of the rod over the center portion of the trigger.

**NOTE:** Make certain the rod does not contact or rub any portion of the pistol and that rod and barrel are parallel. Empty magazine must be installed when checking trigger pull.

(2) Depress grip safety and carefully raise the weight from the floor. When using the 5 pound weight (minimum), the trigger should not release the hammer. When using the 6.5 pound weight (maximum), the trigger should release the hammer.

**CAUTION:** A slow or steady lift must be utilized to assure a true and accurate check.

### d. Correcting Trigger Pull.

(1) **Trigger pull too light.** This is evidence of a worn cocking notch on the hammer, worn or damaged sear or a weak helical compression housing spring. Examine the components for wear or damage. If trigger pull cannot be corrected by stoning, replace with new components as required.

(2) **Trigger pull excessive.** This is evidence of burrs or surface irregularities on the hammer full-cock notch or sear. A helical housing spring that is damaged or too strong and/or interferences or binding between the mating surfaces of the pertinent parts within the receiver group are other probable causes. If the trigger pull cannot be corrected by stoning, replace with new components as required.

(3) **Creep in trigger.** Creep is defined as a perceptible movement of the trigger after the slack has been taken up and before the hammer is released. It is caused by rough or uneven mating surfaces of the sear, hammer, and disconnector and also by unserviceable sear and hammer pins. If the creep cannot be corrected by stoning, replace with new components as required.

**CAUTION:** While stoning, critical dimensions should not be altered.

### e. Hand Function Test.

(1) Place three dummy cartridges in magazine (fig. 52). Insert magazine in receiver group. Release slide stop. This action would cause barrel and slide group to move forward. At the same time, a dummy cartridge will be stripped from magazine into chamber of the weapon.

(2) Release safety (fig. 53).

(3) Squeeze trigger, allowing hammer to fall (fig. 54). Continue test until third cartridge has been ejected from the pistol, simulating dry firing.

(4) When last cartridge is ejected, slide group should remain locked in open position by slide stop (fig. 55).

(5) Pistols that fail to meet the required functioning test will be corrected by replacement of defective components.



GB 11-3

Figure 52 Position of hands when loading weapon - left view



Figure 53. Hammer cocked - ready to begin function firing.

GB 36-5



Figure 54. Weapon in battery position.

GB 15-5



Figure 55. Slide group locked in open position after last cartridge is fired.

GB 15-4

## Chapter 7 PREPARATION AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

### 41. Preparation

**a. Cleaning.** All metal parts shall be thoroughly cleaned by process C-3 of Specification MIL-P-116C. Surfaces of parts subjected to burned powder residues will be cleaned with solvent cleaning compound (PD 126) conforming to Specification MIL-C-372B.

**b. Drying.** All surfaces will be thoroughly dried by wiping with clean cloths or by blowing the surface with a blast of clean dry compressed air from a line equipped with filter moisture traps.

**c. Preservation.** Pistols will be coated with a lubricating oil (PL special) making certain all surfaces are covered, including the entire bore of barrel.

**d. Packaging.** Each pistol will be individually wrapped in heavy-duty grease-proof paper. All protruding edges will be cushioned using several thicknesses of grease-proof paper prior to wrapping.

**e. Packing.** Pack a minimum of 50 pistols in a suitable wood container box. Make certain they are adequately blocked to prevent movement during handling and shipping. After closure apply two flat steel straps around the box.

*NOTE: For further pertinent information and guidance in preservation, packaging and packing of the above named materiel, refer to TM 38-230.*

### 42. Marking Instructions

Standard and precautionary markings will be applied to boxes as prescribed in TM 9-200.

### 43. Shipping Instructions

**a. Responsibility.** When shipping the pistol the officer-in-charge of preparing the shipment will be responsible for properly processing the materiel for shipment, including the preparation of Army shipping documents.

**b. Army Shipping Documents.** Prepare all Army shipping documents in accordance with AR 725-50.

## Appendix REFERENCES

### 1. Publication Indexes

The following indexes will be consulted frequently for the latest changes or revisions of references given in this appendix and for new publications relating to materiel covered in the manual.

#### Military Publications:

Index of Administrative Publications.....	DA Pam 310-1
Index of Army Motion Pictures, Film Strips, Slides, and Phono-Recordings.....	DA Pam 108-1
Index of Blank Forms.....	DA Pam 310-2
Index of Graphic Training Aids and Devices.....	DA Pam 310-5
Index of Supply Manuals: Ordnance Corps.....	DA Pam 310-29
Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Supply Manuals, (types 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9), Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, and Modification Work Orders.....	DA Pam 310-4
Index of Doctrinal, Training, and Organizational Publications.....	DA Pam 310-3

### 2. Supply Manuals

The following Department of the Army supply manuals pertain to this materiel:

Operator and Organizational Maintenance Repair Parts and Special Tool Lists for Pistol, Caliber .45, Automatic, M1911A1 with Holster, Hip and Pistol, Caliber .45, Automatic, M1911A1 with Holster, Shoulder .....	TM 9-1005-211-12P/2
Direct and General Support Maintenance Repair Parts and Special Tool Lists for Pistol, Caliber .45, Automatic, M1911A1 with Holster, Hip and Pistol, Caliber .45, Automatic, M1911A1 with Holster, Shoulder .....	TM 9-1005-211-35P

### 3. Forms

The following forms pertain to this materiel.

DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to DA Technical Manual Parts Lists or Supply Manual (cut sheet).	
DA Form 2407, Maintenance Request.	
DD Form 6, Report of Damaged or Improper Shipment (cut sheet).	

### 4. Other Publications

The following explanatory publications pertain to this materiel.

#### a. General

The Army Equipment Record System and Procedures.....	TM 38-750
Military Training.....	FM 21-5
Techniques of Military Instruction.....	FM 21-6
Military Symbols.....	FM 21-30
Military Terms, Abbreviations, and Symbols Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes .....	AR 320-50
Dictionary of United States Army Terms.....	AR 320-5

#### b. Cleaning.

Cleaning of Ordnance Materiel.....	TM 9-208-1
Cleaning and Black Finishing of Ferrous Metals.....	TM 9-1861
Cleaning Compound, Solvent (For Bore of Small Arms and Automatic Aircraft Weapons) .....	MILC-372B

#### c. Inspection.

Command Maintenance Management Inspections.....	AR 750-8
Field Inspection and Serviceability Standards for Small Arms Materiel .....	TB ORD 587

#### d. Issue of Supplies and Equipment.

Requisitioning, Receipts, and Issue System.....	AR 725-50
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#### e. Logistics.

Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives.....	AR 700-1300-8
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#### f. Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment.

Organization Policies and Responsibilities for Maintenance Operations .....	AR 750-5
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#### g. Packaging and Preservation.

General Packaging Instructions for Ordnance General Supplies.....	TM 9-200
Preservation, Packaging, and Packing of Military Supplies and Equipment .....	TM 38-230
Preservation, Methods of.....	MILP-116C

#### h. Safety.

Accident Reporting and Records.....	AR 385-40
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## Chapter 2

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## OPERATION UNDER USUAL CONDITIONS

## General

Care and cleaning of the pistol includes daily preventive maintenance, which is the ordinary care of the pistol required to preserve its condition and appearance when no firing is done. Before-firing cleaning insures that the pistol is safe to fire and is properly lubricated for efficient operation, and after-firing maintenance insures that all corrosion-inducing agents are completely removed. The operator must also be thoroughly familiar with all safety features of the pistol.

## Loading, Firing, and Unloading

## a. Loading.

Draw pistol from holster, insert magazine, pull slide to the rear and release, putting a round in the chamber, press the safety lock (small arms safety) up into the SAFE position.

## b. Firing.

To fire the pistol, press the safety lock (small arms safety) down to the FIRE position to prevent disturbing the firing grip of the right hand. Obtain the correct sight alignment and sight picture and squeeze the trigger. To fire successive shots, the trigger must be released and squeezed again. When the last cartridge from the magazine has been fired, the slide remains to the rear.

c. Unloading. To unload press the magazine catch and remove the magazine. If the slide is in the forward position, pull the slide to the rear and push the slide stop up. Inspect the chamber to insure that the pistol is clear. Press the slide stop down, allowing the slide to go forward. Pull trigger while weapon is pointed in a safe direction.

## Firing Malfunctions and Stoppages

a. Malfunctions. A malfunction is a failure of the weapon to function properly. Malfunctions are classified as defects in the weapon that normally do not cause a break in the cycle of operation.

b. Stoppages. A stoppage is an unintentional interruption in the cycle of operation. A stoppage occurs when the pistol does not fire through no fault of the firer.

## Immediate Action in Case of Firing Malfunctions.

(1) Immediate action is the prompt action taken by the firer to reduce a stoppage. The procedure for applying immediate action should become instinctive to the operator of the pistol. If a stoppage occurs, immediate action is applied automatically in an effort to reduce the stoppage without attempting to discover the cause at that time.

(2) In the event the slide is fully forward, the hammer falls, and the pistol fails to fire, apply immediate action as follows:

(a) Manually cock the hammer without opening the chamber and make one additional attempt to fire. If the pistol still fails to fire, wait 10 seconds, and then raise the pistol. Grasp the slide with the thumb and first finger of the non-firing hand, keeping the thumb on the right side of the slide. Pull the slide rearward rapidly, to its full extent. Rotate the pistol to the right allowing the unfired round to drop out, release the slide and allow it to return to the forward position, chambering a new cartridge.

**CAUTION:** Keep the weapon pointed down range during this operation.

(b) Aim and attempt to fire.

(3) In the event the slide is not fully forward, remove the trigger finger from the trigger guard and with the non-firing hand attempt to push the slide fully forward. If the slide will not move forward, proceed as follows:

(a) Bring the weapon to a safe position.

(b) Remove the magazine.

(c) Grasp the slide with the left hand, pull the slide to the rear, and lock it with the slide stop.

(d) Inspect the chamber. Remove any obstructions.

(e) Insert another loaded magazine into the pistol.

(f) Release the slide.

(g) Aim and attempt to fire.

(4) If the weapon does not fire after the application of immediate action as outlined above, a detailed inspection should be made to determine the cause of the stoppage.

## Operation Under Unusual Conditions

## General

In addition to the normal operation of the the pistol, special care in cleaning and lubrication must be observed where extremes of temperature, humidity, and atmospheric conditions exist or are anticipated. Proper cleaning, lubrication, storage, and handling of lubricants not only insure operation of the weapon, but also guard against wear of the working parts and deterioration of the material.

## Operation in Extreme Cold

a. In temperatures below freezing, it is necessary that the moving parts of the weapon be kept free from moisture. Excess oil on working parts will solidify and cause sluggish operation or complete failure.

b. Before cleaning, allow the weapon to attain room temperature. Perform detailed disassembly and complete cleaning before use in temperatures below 0°F. Working surfaces that show signs of wear may be lubricated by rubbing lightly with a rag that has been wet with weapons lubricating oil (LAW).

## Operation in Extreme Heat

a. In tropical climates where temperature and humidity are high, or where salt air is present, and during rainy seasons the weapon should be disassembled, inspected, all parts wiped dry, and lightly oiled daily.

b. In hot, dry climates where sand and dust may get into the weapon, daily disassembly, inspection and cleaning should be accomplished. After cleaning, the pistol should be wiped dry and no lubricants applied.



**TM 9-1005-211-12**  
**Chapter 4**  
**AMMUNITION**

**General**

Ammunition for the Caliber .45 Automatic Pistol, M1911A1 is issued in the form of a complete round. A complete round (cartridge) consists of all the components (cartridge case, huller, propellant powder, and primer) necessary to fire the weapon once.

**Classification and Identification of Ammunition**

The contents of original boxes or containers can be identified by markings on the box. These markings indicate the number of cartridges in the container, the caliber, the type, the code symbol, and the lot number. The types, uses and means of identification of ammunition for use in the pistol are:

- a. Cartridge, Caliber .45, Ball, M1911, is for use against personnel and light materiel targets. The ball huller consists of a metal jacket surrounding a lead alloy core. The bullet tip is unpainted.
- b. Cartridge, Caliber .45, Blank, M9, is used to simulate fire and for salutes. This cartridge can be fired single shot only in the pistol. It can be identified by the absence of a bullet and by its tapered mouth.
- c. Cartridge, Caliber .45, Dummy, M1921, is used for training personnel in the operation of loading and unloading the pistol, and for testing weapons. This cartridge can be identified by the empty primer pocket and two holes in the cartridge case.
- d. Cartridge, Caliber .45, Tracer, M26 is used for observation of fire. Secondary uses are for incendiary effect and for signaling. The bullet consists of three parts: a copper-plated or gilding metal-clad steel jacket, a slug of lead hardened with antimony and a tracer mixture in the rear portion of the jacket. The bullet is painted red for a distance of approximately  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch from the tip.
- e. Cartridge, Caliber .45, High Density Shot, XM261 is used against personnel. It employs 16 spheres in a sabot similar in shape to the ball bullet.

**TM 9-1005-211-12**  
**Chapter 5**  
**DEMOLITION TO PREVENT ENEMY USE**

**General**

a. Destruction of the pistol when subject to capture or abandonment in the combat zone, will be undertaken only when in the judgment of the commander concerned such action is necessary. If destruction is resorted to the equipment must be so badly damaged that it cannot be restored to a usable condition in the combat zone either by repair or cannibalization. The reporting of the destruction of equipment is to be through regular channels.

b. Priorities for destruction of parts are:

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (1) Firing pin     | (2) Barrel   |
| (3) Slide assembly | (4) Receiver |

c. The same priority for the destruction of component parts of the pistol are to be given to the destruction of similar components in spare parts storage area.

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For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 370-50.